Tuesday, August 29, 1961
Bhadra 7, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume LVI, 1961/1883 (Saka)

FOURTEENTH SESSION, 1961/1883 (*Saka*)

(Vol. LVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 29 1961|Bhadra 7, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

लाजपत नगर के मकान

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*१०१६.क. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल
श्री मोती लाल मालवीय
श्री तुला राम
श्री लच्छी राम

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांव गढ़ी झड़िया मढ़ि ा लाजपतनगर के पास जो नये मकान बनाये गए हैं वह जमीन किसी जमींदार की थी जिससे मोल लेकर मकान मालिकों ने सरकार से रजिस्ट्री करवा ली थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जब मकान बनाये जा रहे थे तब किसी अधिकारी ने मकान को रुकवाने के लिय पहले कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अब जो मकान तोड़ने के नोटिस दिये गये हैं, नोटिस देने की तारीख से मकान मालिकों को चार महीने बाद मिले हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिनांक १५ जुलाई को दिल्ली विकास विभाग के अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों ने जो मकान तोड़े हैं, उनके मकान मालिक घर नहीं थे और उनके सामान को कहीं पर दर्ज नहीं किया गया; और

(ङ) जो ये मकान बने हैं उनकी अमूमन सरकार की दृष्टि में मकान की लागत कितनी हो सकती है और ये मकान तोड़ने से उन गरीबों को जो नुक्सान होगा क्या उनमें उसे सहन करने की शक्ति है;

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जिस जमीन को दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम १९५७ की धारा १२ के अधीन 'विकास क्षेत्र' घोषित किया गया है सरकार को उसके मालिक का पता नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). अनधिकृत निर्माण की रिपोर्ट देने में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के कर्मचारियों ने तुरन्त कार्यवाही की । मकानों को गिराने का आदेश पारित करने के लिये दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम १९५७ की धारा ३० में उल्लिखित प्रणाली के अनुसार चलना पड़ता है । जिसके अन्तर्गत अनधिकृत निर्माणों के मालिकों को इस बात का पर्याप्त अवसर मिल जाता है कि वे यह बतला सकें कि उनके विरुद्ध निर्माण गिराने का आदेश क्यों नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये । साथ ही उन्हें इस धारा के अन्तर्गत प्राधिकार के अध्यक्ष से अपील करने का भी अधिकार है । इस प्रकार पहले नोटिस के जारी होने तथा अन्तिम अवासन नोटिस के दिये जाने के बीच कुछ समय का विलम्ब हो जाता है ।

(घ) यह सच नहीं है । वास्तव में इन निर्माणों के गिराने के समय उनके मालिक अथवा रिश्तेदार उस स्थान पर उपस्थित थे और इसलिये उनके सामान की किसी प्रकार

की तालिका तैयार करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा गिराये जाने वाले अनधिकृत निर्माणों के बनाने वालों अथवा मालिकों को मुआवजा देने की दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम १९५७ में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, अतः इन अनधिकृत निर्माणों का मूल्य नहीं आंका गया । दूसरी ओर उनसे इन निर्माणों के गिराये जाने का खर्च भी वसूल किया जा सकता है लेकिन दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार अभी ऐसा कर नहीं रहा है ।

Some hon. Members: In English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Karmarkar: (a). The Government are not aware of the ownership of the land, which had however, been declared as a "development area" under section 12 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(b) and (c). The officials of the Delhi Development Authority took prompt action in reporting the unauthorised construction. For passing a demolition order, the procedure mentioned in section 30 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 has to be followed which includes giving reasonable opportunity to the builder/owner of unauthorised structures to show cause why the demolition order be not passed against him, and also a right to appeal to the Chairman of the Authority. Thus there is some time lag between the issue of the first notice and the service of the final demolition notice.

(d) This is not correct. In fact the owners or their relatives were present at the site at the time of demolition and therefore the question of preparing any inventory did not arise.

(e) There is no provision in the Delhi Development Act, 1957 for giving compensation to the builders/owners of the unauthorised structures, which are demolished by the Delhi Development Authority. The cost of these unauthorised structures was therefore not estimated. On the other hand the cost of demolition may be recovered from them but this practice is not being followed at present by the Delhi Development Authority.

श्री प० ला० बाल्पाल : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जान सकता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र में कुल कितने मकान बनाये गये और उनमें परिगणित जाति के लोगों के कितने मकान हैं । और जो मकान तोड़े गये हैं उनमें हरिजनों के कितने हैं और अन्य जाति वालों के कितने हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : मेरे पास जो इत्तला है उससे मालूम होता है कि इन अनआथोराइज्ड स्ट्रक्चर्स की संख्या २३० है । इन में किन किन कौमों का अन्तर्भाव है यह पता नहीं लगता ।

श्री प० ला० बाल्पाल : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जो जमीन दी गयी थी वह सरकार द्वारा जमींदारों से मोल लेकर रजिस्ट्री करा कर दी गयी थी फिर बाद में उस पर मकान बनाये गये । इन मकानों के बनाने में चार महीने का समय लगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन चार महीनों में इन मकानों का बनाना क्यों नहीं रोका गया ताकि मकान बनने के बाद मकान गिराने का सवाल पैदा न होता ? और क्या सरकार ने इस बात का भी कोई अन्दाजा लगाया है कि इन मकानों के तोड़ने से इन गरीबों का कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

श्री करमरकर : पहली चीज तो यह है कि ट्रांस्फर कैसे हुआ इसका विवरण मेरे पास नहीं है । शायद रजिस्ट्री द्वारा हुआ हो या न हुआ हो । दूसरी चीज यह है कि कायदे के मुताबिक पहले नोटिस देते हैं और बाद में डिमालिशन करते हैं । और जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा, नोटिस देने में और डिमालिशन करने में कुछ अन्तर होता है,

कभी महीनों का अन्तर हो जाता है । तीसरी चीज यह है कि सार्वजनिक दृष्टि से ऐसे अनआथोराइज्ड मकान नहीं बनाने चाहिए और उनको कायदे के मुताबिक ही तोड़ा गया है । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं माननीय सदस्य से इस सार्वजनिक काम में सहकार की अपेक्षा करता हूं ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know for how many days people are residing on the site? Secondly, when the Government is kind enough to make necessary provision for the refugees who come from foreign countries, is it not the bounden duty of the Government to see that these people who have been staying there for years together are not deprived of these plots?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not sure that they were there for years. My notes do not show the exact period. I shall find out on notice, but in this particular case, it appears that the Delhi Development Authority took action very soon. As I said, if the hon Member gives me notice, I shall find out the period also. Regarding unauthorised dwellers, the difficulty in Delhi is that unless we proceed against them, we cannot develop Delhi properly.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Before demolishing the huts, is it not the duty of the Government to see that they are provided alternative accommodation?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. On general humanitarian grounds, as this House already knows, some years back, in 1950-51, because people started coming in, taking that into account, at that time it was decided that in case any such people were ousted, attempts should be made to find alternative accommodation, but now it is understood that notice of sufficient years has been given and people who come and occupy unauthorisedly, always run the risk of being ousted.

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow. I am trying to finish a number of questions.

Construction of Ships by the Hindustan Shipyard

*1017. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 200 on the 21st February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether more orders for construction of ships have since been placed with the Hindustan Shipyard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). Yes.

(b). Orders for 8 vessels have since been received—two from Messrs. Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, Bombay and six from the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In view of the fact that a lot of sugar is going to be exported and that a lot of coal has to be carried round the coast by small ships, have we placed orders for any particular designs with the Hindustan Shipyard?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In order to economise on cost of construction, we have got to conform to certain uniform patterns or designs or types of ships, and naturally, we would like to do that in order to see that we do not pay cirmination so far as the question of are now trying to get them printed by private printings presses also Is it only shortage of paper or is it anything else?

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know if there is parity between the price of the ships built by the Hindustan Shipyard and the same kind of ships built in West Germany or UK?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That continues to change from time to time, and it depends upon a number of factors including the quantum or extent of the imported materials, cost of equipment etc., that go into the construction of a

ship. Apart from that, it also depends upon the availability of indigenous material inside the country, I would say that so far as the question of parity is concerned, as the hon. Member knows, whereas we are about equal to France and Italy in the cost of construction, we are below so far as UK, Germany or Japan is concerned. We are very much better than the USA.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that foreign designers do not always visualise the conditions prevailing in our country and hence foreign designs may not be so suitable for ships built in India, and our own designs may be better? Have we considered that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The ships have to ply on ocean and international seas and the internatioal seas make no discrimination so far as the question of operation is concerned. The ships might, of course, be required for a particular type of commodity; and that particular factor is taken into account while the owner of the ship or the shipping company places the order. It has got to tell us what type of ship it requires for its own specific purposes.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is not a fact that the construction of the Hindustan Shipyard is such that unless they have got sufficient orders in hand the full capacity of the entire organisation cannot be used. If so, what steps are being taken to get an adequate number of orders in hand?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the question of orders in hand is concerned, I have already indicated that we have got as many as 8 orders in hand and we may get 2 more, one from the Great Eastern and the other from the Indian Steam Ship Co. So far as the question of the utilisation of the entire personnel and equipment is concerned, it is not a fact that we require at least 10 or 12 orders at a time. But it is quite true that if we concentrate on certain types or designs so that we would economise on the cost of construction.

Shri Joachim Alva: Do we await the orders of the ship-owners or have we laid down a programme for the Third Plan that we construct a particular number of ships so that if the ship-owners come to you and ask for ships later on you can pass them on to the Hindustan Shipyard?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the present orders are concerned they are quite enough to keep the shipyard fully occupied up to about the middle of 1964. We have also recently taken a decision by which we propose to ask the shipping companies who want loans from us for buying second-hand ships from outside that they have to place an order for a ship with the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. against every loan that we give for purchase of a ship from outside.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As a result of more construction work there, I would like to know whether the cost of construction has come down. If so, how does it compare with the prices when we started it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We require steel; we require machinery; we require engines; we require accessories and other parts and we have to import many or most of these from outside. As soon as we are able to get these indigenously from our local steel factories or from the proposed diesel engine manufacturing factories, the cost will be brought down considerably. And, our attempt is to see that we do encourage ancillary industries with a view to provide as much of equipment indigenously as possible.

Postal Forms

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*1018. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** / **Shri Asar:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is dearth of money order and other forms in a large number of Post Offices, specially in Maharashtra and Bihar;

(b) whether complaints of this nature have been received by Government and have been voiced in the Press; and

(c) if so, the reason for this state of affairs?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a). No shortage has at present come to notice; but off and on shotages do occur.

(b) Yes, Sir, occasionally.

(c) Primarily shortage and irregular supply of paper.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know what alternative arrangements are made when these forms run short?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I have said in (c), primarily the shortage is of paper.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether orders have been sent to use blank paper instead of forms when the forms fall short?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The forms are printed at Govrnment presses. But, we are now trying to get them printed by private printing presses also because the Government presses are fully occupied. As I have already said, there is also shortage of paper.

Shri Assar: This question of shortage of forms has been discussed in this House and the Minister has also promissed that they will take proper steps. But till now no proper steps have been taken and the shortage of form is acute in the States. May I know the reason? Is it only shortage of paper or is it anything else?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have said that the reason is paper shortage plus printing being heavy in some of the government printing presses. We are now trying to get them printed privately.

Shri Thimmaiah: Is this delay not due to the fact that there is centralised control or power in the Controller of Printing who directs the supply of paper from Assam to Mysore and from Mysore to Assam? There is a sort of maladjustment or want of proper arrangements.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There is no question of maladjustment. We are asking the P. M. Gs to print sufficient numbers of forms for their use to be kept with themselves.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Has the Government considered the proposal of having its own printing press because, as the Minister said, the Government press is already over-worked?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We can only go to the government presses or to the private presses. There is no question of having a printing press for the post office itself.

Shri Balakrishnan: My I know whether Government is considering the question of printing of forms in the regional languages so that the rural pepole may not suffer?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Well, we have asked the government presses of the states concerned to print the forms for each sector, especially in regional languages.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether any estimate has been made of the loss which Government sustains due to people returning home without sending money orders?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, Sir. As I said before, the government presses print these for us; but, when we find that the government presses are not able to do our work, we get the private printing presses to do it.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: My question is something else. I wanted to know whether any estimate has been made of the loss which Government sustains because people return without sending money orders as they do not get forms.

Mr. Speaker: How can he estimate that?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There is no question of Government getting the printing done except through the government presses. When the government presses are not available we go to private presses.

Navigation Facilities in Rajasthan Canal

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*1019. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 568 on the 6th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally considered the navigation facilities scheme in Rajasthan Canal; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any possibility of finalising this during the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: The decision may be taken during the Third Five Year Plan.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether some committee has been appointed with representatives of the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to review the whole position and whether that committee has submitted any report?

Shri Hathi: In fact, this matter has been referred to the Ministry of Transport.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know if Government have considered the fact that if this decision is not taken at present and if it is taken after a few years they will have to spend more?

Shri Hathi: Naturally, that has been considered.

वक्फ प्रशासन

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*१०२०. { **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** **श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त**

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री १४ मार्च, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८०४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच वक्फों के वर्तमान प्रशासन पर विचार किया है और उनकी जांच की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान को छोड़कर, जहां वक्फ बोर्ड शीघ्र ही स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा, शेष सभी राज्यों में वक्फ़ बोर्ड स्थापित कर दिये गये हैं । इन बोर्डों को कहा गया है कि वे अपनी प्रशासी मशीनरी को उन्नत करें और विविध स्तरों पर गैर-सरकारी समितियां स्थापित कर के पर्यवेक्षण के विषय में जन सहयोग को प्राप्त करें ।

I shall read that in English also.

(a) and (b). Wakf Boards have been set up in all the tates except Rajasthan where it would be shortly constituted. These Boards have been asked to tone up their administrative machinery and to elicit public assistance in the matter of supervision by setting up non-official committees at various levels.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : उत्तर प्रदेश में जो वक्फ़ बोर्ड बनाया गया है उस में कौन कौन लोग रक्खे गये हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री (हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम) : उत्तर प्रदेश में जो वक्फ़ बोर्ड है वह सैंट्रल ऐक्ट के मातहत नहीं बनता है । उत्तर प्रदेश का कानून अलग है और उस के मातहत वह बनता है और वह बहुत दिनों का बना हुआ है ।

(اتر پردیش میں جو وقف بورڈ ہے وہ سینٹرل ایکٹ کے ماتحت نہیں بنتا ہے - اتر پردیش کا قانون الگ ہے اور اس کے ماتحت وہ بنا ہے اور وہ بہت دنوں کا بنا ہوا ہے -)

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether Government have received a number of complaints against the Waqf Commissioner from the people of West Bengal? In view of that do Government think of changing the administrative set-up in the Waqf Commissioner's office for its better working?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The Waqf Commissioner in the State or here? He is under the State Government. We do not know anything about him.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether there is any machinery or Central Machinery Board to look into the working of the Wakf Boards of the States, it is a State subject.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: There is no machinery at the Centre at all. The whole thing has to be done by the States, it isa State subject.

Shri Amjad Ali: We did not hear his answer.

Shri Hathi: He has said that there is no machinery in the Centre here and that it is a State subject. So, it is for the State concerned.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा है कि अलग अलग सूबों में बोर्ड बनाये गये हैं, लेकिन पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर में उन्होंने यह कहा था कि केन्द्र में एक बोर्ड बनाया जायगा । इस के बारे में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र में किसी बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई है या नहीं ।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इबाहीम : केन्द्र में वक्फ बोर्ड की स्थापना नहीं की गई है, लेकिन यहां पर एक एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनाया गया है ।

(کیندر میں وقف بورڈ کی ستھاپنا نہیں کی گئی ہے - لیکن یہاں پر ایک ایڈوائزری بورڈ بنایا گیا ہے)

Delhi-London Bus Service

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*1021. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 806 on the 14th March, 1961, and state the details of the decision since taken on the proposal of starting a direct bus service between Delhi and London?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The same was the reply to the previous question also. By what time will a final decision be taken?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We all know that in the matter of international transport by road, many factors are involved, including agreement between the various countries, etc. We have also to find out what will be the arrangements in regard to foreign exchange expenditure incurred on petrol, maintenance, food and other things. These matters have to be enquired into. We are a party to the International Motor Transport Traffic Convention of 1926 and as such we have, on one or two occasions, allowed buses or coaches coming from London to India.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the nature and details of efforts made so far for entering into agreements with various States?

Shri Raj Bahadur: States within our country? As the hon. Member knows, under section 92 of the Motor Vehicles Act, rules have to be framed. We have taken into account, to begin with, international traffic between contiguous countries. The rules that have been framed were sent to the State Governments for their concurrence. We have received them back and we have now to finalise the rules. We shall do that shortly.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Does the Government realise that due to delay in taking a decision, quite a big amount of foreign exchange is being lost from tourists?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A very small fraction of tourist traffic will flow in by road.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली से लन्दन बस चलाने का कुल कितना खर्च पड़ेगा ? क्या इस विषय पर भी विचार गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : बस चलाने के खर्च के बारे में तो कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता, लेकिन मैसर्ज गैरो फ़िशर टूर्ज कम्पनी ने, जो पहली पहली बार एक बस यहां पर लाई थी, एक मुसाफ़िर से ६३ पौंड और १० शिलिंग के करीब किराया लिया था । इस से कुछ अन्दाज़ा लगाया जा सकता है कि इस बारे में कितना खर्चा पड़ेगा ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वैदेशिक मुद्रा की कमी के कारण इस काम को तुरन्त हाथ में लेने का शायद इरादा नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब जहाज से वहां पर जाया जा सकता है और वैदेशिक मुद्रा की इतनी कमी है, तो इस काम को हाथ में लेने का विचार ही क्यों किया जा रहा है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : बात यह है कि कुछ प्राईवेट कम्पनियां हैं, कुछ प्राईवेट लोग हैं जो यह चाहते हैं कि इस तरह की यात्रायें की जायें । इस प्रकार देश-विदेश का भ्रमण हो जाता है और लोग दिलचस्पी और चाव के साथ जाते हैं । जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा हम खर्च करेंगे, उस के मुकाबले में उन से कुछ अधिक कमा भी लेंगे ।

आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों के निर्माण पर वैधानिक नियन्त्रण

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*१०२२. **श्री वाजपेयी :**
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री चुनी लाल :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री ७ अप्रैल, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३८३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच आयर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों के निर्माण पर वैधानिक नियंत्रण लागू करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों के निर्माण को वैधानिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) and (b). The proposal to bring manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs under legislative control is still under consideration of the Government.

श्री वाजपेयी : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में वैद्यों और हकीमों से विचार-विनिमय किया गया है और क्या कोई अन्तिम निर्णय करने से पूर्व उन की सम्मति प्राप्त की जायेगी ?

श्री करमरकर : सभी वैद्यों की सम्मति तो हम नहीं ले सकते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी जितनी हमें इत्तिला है, जितना हम ने जानने का प्रयत्न किया है, हम समझते हैं कि आम तौर से वे सब इस को वैलकम करते हैं ।

श्री वाजपेयी : वैद्यों और हकीमों के प्रतिनिधि-संगठन बने हुए हैं । जब यह कहा जाता है कि वैद्यों और हकीमों की सम्मति ली जायगी, तो उस का यह अर्थ नहीं होता है कि प्रत्येक वैद्य तथा हकीम से पूछा जायगा । मेरा

प्रश्न यह है कि क्या उनके प्रतिनिधि-संगठनों से विचार-विनिमय किया गया है।

श्री करमरकर : मैं गुस्से के बिना कह सकता हूं कि जहां तक हमें जानकारी है—मैं ने खुद इस बारे में चर्चा की है–आम तौर से वैद्य और हकीम इस का स्वागत करते हैं, क्योंकि सब यह चाहते हैं कि लोगों को शुद्ध औषधियां मिलें।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि इस कंट्रोल का कहीं यह तो अर्थ नहीं होगा कि वे लोग अपनी अपनी दवा अपने तरीके से न बना सकें, क्योंकि जहां तक मैंने समझा है, आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाओं में विशेषता दवा को बनाने की पद्धति में ही रहती है। अगर माननीय मंत्री जी व्याख्या कर सकें कि इस कंट्रोल का क्या अर्थ होगा, तो अच्छा होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि इस से कहीं अपने तरीके से दवा बनाने में उन की स्वतंत्रता में तो बाधा नहीं आयेगी।

श्री करमरकर : व्याख्या की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि इस का उद्देश्य यह है कि लोगों को जो औषधियां मिलती हैं, वे शुद्ध मिलें और उन का कोई स्टैंडर्ड हो। इस लिये हम ने खास तौर से पब्लिक के विचार इस बारे में जाने और हमारे पास विनतियां भी आई हैं। हम देखते हैं कि चूंकि आज-कल आयुर्वेद पापुलर होता जा रहा है, इस का फ़ायदा उठा कर लोग अशुद्ध चीजें भी रख सकते हैं। इस का अर्थ सिर्फ़ यह है—इस से ज्यादा नहीं है–कि लोगों को शुद्ध औषधियां मिलें, दवाई पर जो लिखा होता है, वही मिले, न कि कोई दूसरी चीज।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it not a little premature to think of controlling them? Is it not necessary to have, first, research so that the methods of production can be standardised. At present they are not standardised, what is being done to standardise the methods?

Shri Karmarkar: We have considered fully as to whether the time is mature or not and we are fully convinced that it is mature. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that in respect of some Ayurvedic drugs, we shall have to try further before we can do these things. But at the present moment many spurious products are coming in and in the circumstances, we shall first try to locate the names of the manufacturers and secondly we shall ask the manufacturers to affix a label on their products to show what it contains so that we can go to their factories and see and verify whether they are using that raw material or not. My hon. friend can be rest assured that our steps will only be rational and not otherwise.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आयुर्वेद में गर्भ-निरोध के लिये जो बहुत सी अच्छी औषधियां हैं, जो उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकती है, क्या उन के विषय में किसी रिसर्च और अनुसन्धान की व्यवस्था की गई है, ताकि उन का लाभ उठाया जा सके?

श्री करमरकर : फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग के क्षेत्र में जो चीज हमें नजर आती है, जिस के बारे में हम को सूचना मिलती है, उस का हम जिक्र कर देते हैं और जिस हद तक हो सके, उस का संशोधन और अनुसंधान भी करते हैं।

डा० मा० श्री अणे : सरकार औषधियों पर कंट्रोल करना चाहती है और उन को स्टैंडर्डाइज करना चाहती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उदाहरण के तौर पर महअपुटी अभ्रक की जांच करने के लिये सरकार के पास कौन सा टैस्ट है कि वह महअपुटी है या नहीं। लेबल पर लिखा होता है कि वह महअपुटी अभ्रक है, लेकिन क्या सरकार उस की शुद्धता

शुद्धता की जांच करने के लिये कोई तरीका निकालेगी ?

श्री करमरकर : यह बड़ा विषय है । हम इस बारे में आहिस्ता आहिस्ता रास्ता निकाल रहे हैं । माननीय सदस्य, डा० अणे, ने जो कहा है, हम उस का भी जिक्र करेंगे । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कठिन चीजें हैं, उन को हम पहले नहीं लेंगे, हम पहले आसान चीजों को लेंगे । हम इस बारे में निःशंक हैं कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि यूनानी, आयुर्वेदिक और होमियोपैथिक औषधियों का कुछ न कुछ कंट्रोल रहे, जिससे लोगों को शुद्ध औषधियां मिल सकें ।

Rails from Poland and Czechoslovakia

*1023. { **Shri Morarka:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has placed orders for imports of rails from Poland and Czechoslovakia; and

(b) if so, their value?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(*b*)		*F.O.B. Value in Lakhs of Rs.*
(*i*) *Poland*	85,000 Metric Tons.	436·414
(*ii*) *Czechoslovakia*	40,000 Metric Tons	200·788

Shri Morarka: May I know the total requirements of rails during the year and out of that how much would be imported?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The total requirements during 1961-62 are of the order of 4.0 lakh tons. Of this, 2.2 lakh tons would be from indigenous sources and 2·3 lakh tons would be imported.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that at one time it was expected that the entire needs of the current year would be met from indigenous sources and, if so, may I konw why it has become difficult now to get these from indigenous sources and we are obliged to import them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We hope that our counrty will be self-sufficient in rails from the year 1963-64.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: It was just now stated by the Deputy Minister that 1,25,000 metric tons of rails would be imported. May I know the names of the countries from which they would be imported?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Poland and Czecholovakia.

Shri Tangamani: May I konw how much out of the idigenous production will come from the steel plants which have now been set up?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: 1.20 lakh tons will come from the Bhilai steel plant.

Shri Heda: May I know to what extent it is true that our manufacturers have observed that the steel that is produced in our country is not suitable or is not of the desired quality for the manufacture of rails and, therefore, to reach the full capacity, either the steel has to be imported or the rails themselves have to be imported?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is not a fact. The rails produced indigenously are quite good.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether this order for rails with Poland was placed by tender or by negotiations?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Poland is one of the countries with whom we have got agreement for payment in rupees, and we negotiated these orders with them.

Shri Morarka: As the payment is to be made in rupees, may I know whether we have to pay any extra price or whether the price payable is comparable to the present ruling prices in the world?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We purchase rails on very favourable terms and they are cheaper than the indigenous ones.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: May I know why the other steel plants have not taken to the production of rails besides the Bhilai plant?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It is not only Bhilai; there are the Tatas and the Indian Iron and Steel Company. In the public sector, only Bhilai has been planned for rails and the other steel plants have plans for other things.

Shri C. D. Pande: I was under the impression that Indian steel is the cheapest in the world. Now, the Railway Minister says that the rails we get from Czechoslovakia are cheaper than the Indian rails. May I know how this discrepancy has crept in?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps the Railway Ministry is not expected to give any detailed reply to that. But the fact is as it stands. We have secured these rails at a very favourable price.

शाहदरा, दिल्ली में मानसिक चिकित्सालय

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*१०२४. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७२० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में जिस मानसिक चिकित्सालय को स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया था, उसे स्थापित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : मानसिक चिकित्सालय, शाहदरा के निर्माण की आवश्यक प्रशासकीय स्वीकृति तथा उस पर होने वाले १४,९४,१०० रुपये के अनुमानित व्यय की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है। केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग शीघ्र ही इस निर्माण कार्य को अपने हाथ में ले लेगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, अभी बताया गया है कि इसका निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शीघ्र का क्या अर्थ है और कब तक यह कार्य वास्तव में प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ?

श्री करमरकर : मैं आशा करता हूं कि कुछ महीनों में ही प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा। हमने इसकी सैंकशन इसी अगस्त के महीने में दी है। कुछ ही महीनों में कार्य शुरू हो जाएगा या यों कहिये कि जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू हो जाएगा।

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know the number of mental patients now in the Delhi area and where and how they are accommodated, whether in the hospitals or elsewhere?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as I am aware—we are normally aware of it because such cases come to us often, for accommodation—the pressure of accommodation for mental patients in Delhi is not large.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The general hospital that was built in Shahdara sometime ago was not utilised. Could not that building be used for starting some kind of a mental hospital? It was used for quite a different purpose, I understand. Would the hon. Minister utilise that building as a mental hospital or as a place where, mental cases, at any rate could be housed and taken care of?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, the problem of mental illness is not an urgent one in Delhi. So far as I can see, there are not too many mental patients yet. So, this hospital was meant for other purposes, and we would not like to disturb the working of it by keeping the mental patients there or running it as a mental hospital, especially when there are not enough mental patients to be brought in.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I know whether that building is used for hospital purposes? My understanding was that it is being used for

housing some children or students or someother group. The Hospital has not been equipped for being used as a medical centre. Therefore, my question was, why that building cannot be used for starting a mental institute. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that this question of mental hospital was taken up in the first Five Year Plan, and we are now in the third Plan, and we are still talking about it.

Shri Karmarkar: I think that is a good suggestion for action.

डा० गोविन्द दास : दिल्ली की जितनी आबादी है, उस आबादी का मिलान अगर दूसरे स्थानों से किया जाए तो उस अनुपात से दिल्ली में इस प्रकार के बीमारों की संख्या क्या अधिक है और अगर अधिक है तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री करमरकर : अधिक मालूम नहीं देती है । खुशनसीबी से मैंटली बीमार लोग बहुत संख्या में यहां दिखाई नहीं देते हैं । मैं आज की बात कह रहा हूं । कल क्या होगा, हमें पता नहीं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि "शीघ्र" का अर्थ जल्दी से जल्दी होता है । अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बनने में देर से देर कितना समय लगेगा और कब तक काम शुरू हो जाएगा ?

श्री करमरकर : इसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं बता सकता हूं । शीघ्र का मतलब कुछ ही महीनों से है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि काम शीघ्र शुरू हो जाएगा । जहां तक इसका सम्बन्ध है कि देर कितनी होगी —Time is endless. I cannot say how there can be delay or how long will the delay be there, etc. But I can say how soon it can be done. I am hoping that it will begin within a few months' time.

Manufacture of Gliders

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*1626. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1873 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) the reasons for permitting the manufacture of Gliders in private sector; and

(b) whether Government propose to take over Companies run by M/s. Aeronautical Services Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. AFCO (P) Ltd., Bombay?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The demand for Gliders was very small, and did not justify setting up of a new unit in the public sector.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri Tangamani: Even on a previous occasion we were told that we have placed orders for 40 to 50 gliders, whereas the capacity is only 10 to 15 gliders in these two firms. May we know how many gliders have been manufactured so far and delivered to us?

Shri Mohiuddin: The capacity for the Calcutta firm is reported to be about 20 to 25 gliders per year. It is a similar quantity for the Bombay firm. As regards the number of gliders that have already been manufactured during the last two years, I think about 10 to 15 were manufactured by the Calcutta Firm and the same are ready to be delivered.

Shri Joachim Alva: The Defence Ministry's establishment in Kanpur is going to assemble or manufacture some planes and is going to produce gliders also. May I know why your orders are not directed there?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of the Kanpur establishment being ready for the manufacture of gliders. I have read recently an advertisement calling for tenders—this is by the Defence Ministry— from the private manufacturers for the manufacture of gliders.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether the production of these two firms is sufficient for our present demands and

if not, why should not the Government undertake this production in the public sector, according to the Industrial Policy Resolution?

Shri Mohiuddin: As I have stated in my answer, the demand was so small that it is not worthwhile having it in the public sector. The policy statement also allows some relaxation in this rspect.

Farakka Barrage

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*1027. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 304 on the 24th February, 1961 and state what further progress has been made in the construction of a barrage at Farakka?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): To ensure early, efficient and economic execution of the Project, a Control Board has been constituted. An Executive Sub-Committee and a Technical Advisory Committee have also been set up. A Chief Engineer for the construction of the project has also been appointed.

Preliminary works for acquisition of land for the Farakka Barrage, collection of material for the construction of sheds, godowns, etc., plans for construction of office and residential accommodation have been undertaken. Final alignment of the Feeder Canal has been fixed after considering various designs and the designing of other structures is in progress.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to the previous question on 24th February, 1961, the hon. Deputy Minister stated:

> "The left afflux bund of the Farakka Barrage Project has been already completed. Further construction on major components of the project is proceeding."

I want to know what major components of the project have been taken up and how it is proceeding.

Shri Hathi: As I said, the preliminary works of the major components are being done.

Shri Muhammed Elias: A few days ago, a report appeared in a Calcutta newspaper that the head office at Calcutta could not begin its work due to want of 150 clerks and due to want of telephone and electric connections. May I know whether it is true that they have sought permission for the recruitment of 150 clerks, but the Central Government has not yet given any permission and so they could not start the work in the head office of the Farakka Barrage at Calcutta?

Shri Hathi: By the head office, does he mean the Control Board?

Shri Muhammed Elias: Yes; near Ballygunj.

Shri Hathi: The Control Board is here. The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power is the Chairman of the Control Board. I do not think 150 clerks are required here.

Shri Muhammed Elias: What office is going to be located in Calcutta? A building has been taken.

Shri Hathi: It will be for the project execution work.

Shri Muhammed Elias: In that office, is it a fact that work has not begun due to want of 150 clerks?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that is correct.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that some of the major work has been started because the land acquisition proceedings are on? Could the Minister tell us how long it will take for this to be over for the other work to start?

Shri Hathi: As I said, land acquisition work is being done. After the monsoon is over, immediately we shall start the major work.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know if shortage of technical personnel is standing in the way of progress?

Shri Hathi: No; we have already appointed a Chief Engineer. He need not be afraid of shortage of personnel.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the work on the Farakka Barrage has been annoyingly slow in view of the fact that President Ayub Khan has held out a threat that in the case of India unilaterally proceeding with the work Pakistan would bring the matter to the notice of the International Court?

Shri Hathi: No; that is not true.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any proposal to form any advisory board over and above this Control Board?

Shri Hathi: For the present, there is no such proposal, but there are two other committees.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the apparently unavoidable long delay in the construction of the barrage and the acuteness of the danger to the Calcutta Port, are steps being taken along with whatever efforts are being made about the construction of the barrage, regarding river training and special research in the continental shelf of the Bay of Bengal, so that the Calcutta Port is not in danger in the interim period?

Shri Hathi: The permanent remedy is, of course, the Farakka Barrage. As for the temporary measures, some experiments are being made.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In reply to Shri Samanta, the Deputy Minister said that there is no proposal to set up any advisory board and there are two other committees. I want to know whether any non-officials are being associated with those committees or are they technical committees?

Shri Hathi: In technical committees, I do not think it is necessary to have non-officials.

Shri Hem Barua: The Deputy Minister replied to my previous question that they delay is not due to President Ayub Khan's threat. May I know what are the basic reasons on account of which the progress of work on the Farakka Barrage has been so slow and sluggish?

Shri Hathi: I do not accept the statement that the progress is slow.

Shri Hem Barua: That is evident from all the replies that the Minister has been giving.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

National Health Survey and Planning Committee

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*1029. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Health Survey and Planning Committee has submitted its report;

(b) what are its main recommendations especially with regard to family planning; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir. The National Health Survey and Planning Committee is expected to submit its report by September, 1961.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Has any assessment been made about the medicine suggested by Dr. Sanyal of Calcutta for oral contraceptives? Has any study been made of its use and when will we know the result?

Shri Karmarkar: A study is being made. It was tried in Calcutta on about 650 couples every year. In the first year, it was 90 per cent. successful; in the second year, it was 80 per cent. successful. Now it has stabilised at 50 per cent success. Half of those who take Dr. Sanyal's pills acheive results. Now we have made that freely avaliable in Delhi for those who would like to try it.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that this committee has suggested that the regular medical service should be supplemented by an auxiliary medical service, particularly in the rural areas? May I know what steps are being taken to train such an auxiliary medical service?

Shri Karmarkar: Their report is yet to be received. As I said, it will come round about September.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I am referring to the training.

Shri Karmarkar: They are seized of all the problems. This is the first biggest committee of its kind, after the Bhore Committee. They will cover all the fields of life, including the one mentioned by my hon. friend.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: A report was submitted regarding the eradication of cholera and small pox sometime ago. Is the full implementation of that report being delayed because of the delay in receiving the Health Survey Committee's report or what is the reason for that report not being implemented?

Shri Karmarkar: I am very sorry that most of the substantial statements are wrong. Firstly, we are not holding up action on that committee's report on account of this committee's report, because we do not do like that. Secondly, that committee's report was fully considered and as my friend might be already aware, under the auspices of ICMR, a pilot small pox eradication project was taken up last year in one district with a million population in every State. That has been very successful. An amount of Rs. 7 crores has been provided in the third Five Year Plan. This year we propose to continue the work so far as small pox eradication is concerned. Regarding cholera, the problem is that much of the focus is found round about Calcutta and West Bengal, and therefore an elaborate scheme is being prepared for meeting the menace there.

Setting up of a Turbo Jet Plant by Air India International

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*1031. { **Shri Nek Ram Negi:** / **Shri Bahadur Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under contemplation of the Air-India International to set up a turbo jet plant for overhauling and testing Rolls Royce Conway engines at Bombay base;

(b) whether the plant is being set up with the collaboration or aid of any firm or company; and

(c) the total cost of the plant and the time-limit for its completion?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plant is being developed by the Corporation's own engineers in consultation with Rolls Royce Ltd., by purchasing the necessary equipment from various sources.

(c) The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 45 lakhs and the project is likely to be completed by the end of February, 1962.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Hindustan Aircraft Limited have got provision for overhauling and testing Rolls Royce Conway engines; if so, why is it that we do not expand it there and we are going to have a separate one at Bombay?

Shri Mohiuddin: I may inform the hon. Member that there is a test made for engines of a different type in Hindustan Aircraft. But our requirements are quite different and our necessity is absolutely essential.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: My question was whether the Hindustan Aircraft Limited have got provision for testing and overhauling; and, if that is so, why do we have a separate one?

Shri Mohiuddin: Because it is necessary.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question is specific. He wants to know why the Hindustan Aircraft Limited should not be utilised for this purpose?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am afraid, it will be difficult for the Air-India to use the facilities available at Bangalore, because we are not sure how many engines could be overhauled or will be overhauled in that establishment. The Air-India has got to overhaul engines in time for the services that have to be run all over the world.

Transport of Coal by Trucks

*1035. **Shardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to transport coal by trucks to certain points;

(b) if so, the details of this proposal; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The question of employment of trucks for carrying coal is receiving attention. For the present, it has been decided that free movement of coal of Grade II and below should be allowed from the Karanpura region to the consumers in North Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

The scope for utilising road transport in other coal-producing areas and steps to facilitate the movement of coal by road to industries located not far away from the coal-fields, particularly in the Bengal-Bihar region, were considered by the Committee on Transportation set up by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. This Committee has recommended that rail movement within short distances should be completely prohibited except for the steel plants and the Railways. The Committee has also placed the volume of road transport of coal for all coal-fields at 6 million tons. This recommendation is being examined by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government have considered the question of having transportation of coal by trucks at the railway bottle-necks such as Moghul Sarai and others where the Railways are facing some difficulty?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say we have considered it in any specific manner. But the matter is, of course, receiving our attention. In fact, a scheme has been drawn up, but that is, however, in a nebulous state.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि उत्तर बिहार में ट्रकों से कोयला ढोया जाएगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितना कोयला ट्रकों से ढोने का इन्तिजाम है और यह कब से लागू होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अभी मैंने कहा कि करनपुरा रीजन से ग्रेड २ का और उससे नीचे की ग्रेड का कोयला उत्तर प्रदेश और नार्थ बिहार में जाएगा । उसके बारे में भी कोल कमिश्नर ने कहा है कि कुछ रेग्यूलेशन होना चाहिए ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि मुगलसराय से उत्तर की तरफ कोयला ढोने में रेलवे असमर्थ रही है, इसलिए मुगलसराय में कोयला इकट्ठा करके ट्रकों द्वारा उत्तर भारत के अन्य भागों में भेजा जाए । अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कोयला क्षेत्र के आस पास के इलाकों में रेलों से कोयला ढोना बन्द किया जाएगा । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कितने मील का लम्बा चौड़ा इलाका होगा और उसमें कितने ट्रकों से कोयला ढोया जा सकेगा ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जैसा मैंने कहा ६ मिलियन टन कोयला इस तरह ढोया जाएगा ।

The Committee has also placed the volume of road transport of coal for all coal-fields at 6 million tons. This recommendation is being examined by the Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel.

अभी इस पर आखिरी फैसला नहीं हुआ है । जो आपने बतलाया कि मुगलसराय के उत्तर में या पश्चिम में ट्रकों से कोयला ले जाया जाए, तो उसमें सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह आता है कि उसकी ढुलाई का खर्च ज्यादा होगा क्योंकि ट्रक से ले जाने में खर्चा ज्यादा होता है ।

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if the Government knows that the freight charge by trucks would be considerably higher than the freight charge by train; if so, whether they are going to consider the question of subsidising coal carriage by trucks as they have arranged in the case of coal transport by ship from Calcutta to the western parts of India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far we have not considered any proposal to subsidise the transportation of coal by road. In fact, a better way of doing things would be to strengthen the bridges and culverts so as to permit heavier trucks or truck-trailer combinations to ply on those roads which will considerably cut down the cost of transport by road.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is a long-term proposal. In the meantime, the industry will suffer in those areas.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a matter for consideration.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether the hon. Minister will be in a position to state how much coal is being transported from the Bengal-Bihar belt to other parts of our country?

Shri Raj Bahadur: By road, by rail or by sea?

Shri Muhammed Elias: By road.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot give a specific figure of the quantity of coal transported by road.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether steps are being taken to improve the feeder roads from the highways to the coalmines which are at present in a deplorable condition?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member knows the national highways are the responsibility of the Centre, but the feeder roads or the smaller roads are the responsibility of the State Governments. From time to time we are inviting the attention—of course the State Governments themselves look into the question of proper maintenance of roads—of the State Governments to this question, and I think that should be done.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: The hon. Minister has just now said that transportation of coal by trucks is expensive. May I know what specific measures the Government propose to take so that the cost of transportation may be reduced substantially?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have given that answer. The first thing to be done is to strengthen the bridges and culverts so that heavier trucks or truck-trailer combinations may operate on the roads.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उत्तर बिहार में ट्रकों से कोयला ले जाया जाएगा । लेकिन बरौनी से समस्तीपुर तक जो नेशनल हाईवे है वह तो उनके ही हाथ में है । उसको कब तक बना दिया जाएगा ताकि कोयला जा सके ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उसके बनाने का काम तो निरन्तर जारी रहता है । जितना पैसा और स्टाफ हमारे पास होता है उसके मुताबिक उसको जारी रखते हैं ।

Heart Stoppage by Deep Freezing

***1036. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that heart stoppage by deep freezing method devised by a South African trained Surgeon, Dr. Donald Ross,

proved a great success in London hospitals for operational purposes; and

(b) if so, whether the system is going to be introduced in India also?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Heart stoppage by deep freezing method is already in vogue in India in some institutions.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the experiment has been successful?

Shri Karmarkar: It is not in the experimental stage, it is actually being worked out. There have been a few casualities—a small number of people died also but a very small number. It is being tried in proper cases in India also

Shri Nanjappan: May I know in how many hospitals in this country heart surgery is practised?

Shri Karmarkar: I understand that this technique is employed in the Irwin and Safdarjung hospitals in Delhi and big hospitals in Bombay and Calcutta.

Yamuna Hydro-Electric Project

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*1037. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 563 on the 6th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received report of the second phase of the Yamuna Hydro-electric Project in U.P.;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to undertake this scheme;

(c) when the construction work will start; and

(d) the progress made so far in various stages of the first phase of the Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Report relating to civil works of Stage-II of the project has been received.

(b) The report is under examination.

(c) It may be possible to start the construction work towards the latter part of the Third Plan.

(d) Preliminary works on Stage-I are in progress. Tenders for the supply of generating plant and equipment have been received, and orders for supply thereof are likely to be placed shortly.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the details of the schemes, as reported, and the time that will be taken to implement the report?

Shri Hathi: The details of stage 2 are: a diversion dam across the river, a three point nine mile tunnel and two power stations with a total installed generating capacity of 260 m.w.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस योजना के प्रथम चरण (पहली स्टेज) के बारे में बतलाया गया है कि काम शुरू हो रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह पहली स्टेज का काम देर से देर कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

Shri Hathi: It will be completed during this Plan.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What is the estimated cost of the Yamuna hydro-electricity project?

Shri Hathi: The first stage will cost Rs. 12.12 crores.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dredging Operations in Hooghly

***1025. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) the total annual cost of dredging operations in the river Hooghly; and

(b) whether there is any scheme under consideration for pumping the dredged spoil on the shore?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The annual expenditure incurred on dredging the navigable channel of the River Hooghly has been ranging between Rs. 45 lakhs and Rs. 48 lakhs. In addition to the dredging of the navigable channel, dredging has also to be done at the Dock and Jetty berths, Lock Entrances and certain stretches in the Port area. If the cost of these dredging operations and the capital depreciation of the entire dredging fleet maintained at the port are taken into account, the annual expenditure on dredging will be about a crore of rupees.

(b) Yes. The new Suction Dredger "Churni" has been equipped for pumping the dredged spoil ashore. For the successful implementation of this technique, however, the Commissioners will have to buy land on both banks of the Hooghly and purchase pipe lines. A proper scheme will have to be worked out. This is under consideration.

Life Insurance for Cattle

*1028. **Shri Damani:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any headway has been made in the introduction of Life Insurance for cattle in Punjab, Maharashtra, Madras and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister for Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Madras and Andhra Pradesh Governments have included the cattle insurance scheme in their State Plans. Details of the scheme are being worked out. The Punjab and Maharashtra Governments have not included the cattle insurance scheme in their State Plans.

हेलाकंडी स्टेशन के पास रेल की पटड़ी उखाड़ना

*१०३०. **श्री बुशचक्त राय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कछार जिले में हेलाकंडी स्टेशन पर २८ मई, १९६१ को दो स्थानों पर रेल की पटरी उखाड़ी गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) २९-५-१९६१ को (न कि २८-५-१९६१ को) हेलाकंडी स्टेशन के डाउन आउटर सिगनल के पास एक जगह रेल की पटरी में तोड़ फोड़ पायी गयी क्योंकि वहां से दो जोड़े फिशप्लेट हटा दिये गये थे ।

(ख) पुलिस ने भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा १२६बी के अधीन मामला दर्ज किया है । मामले की जांच हो रही है । अब तक १० बाहरी आदमी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ।

Supply of Milk to School Children

*1032. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of milk powder supplied by UNICEF to India during each of the last 3 years for supplying milk to school children;

(b) the quantity utilised each year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the UNICEF has cut down the allotment to India during the current year; and

(d) what are the reasons for the inability to utilise the full quantity allotted?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b).

Year	Quantity allocated in lbs.	Quantity supplied and utilised in lbs.
1958-59	1,17,44,224	1,11,78,932
1959-60	1,17,80,490	93,26,018
1960-61	1,17,33,744	63,39,335

(c) No. UNICEF has allocated whatever quantity is requested by the various States for the year 1961-62.

(d) Due to inadequate administrative machinery at the disposal of State Governments.

Implementation of Power Projects Schemes

*1033. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of a series of break-downs of power and its great shortage in the different parts of the country, a phased programme for the efficient implementation of power projects and the spread of benefits has been worked out;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the programme; and

(c) for how long more the shortage of power is likely to continue under the programme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) There has not been a series of break-downs of power supply in the country. Interruptions to power supply, however, did take place in Calcutta and Delhi owing to certain unforeseen troubles in the generating plant, and break-down of some towers of transmission lines. The Central and State Governments do have a phased programme for implementation of power projects and distribution of their benefits.

(b) During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to increase power generation by 6·99 MW, to construct 66,000 circuit miles of transmission lines of 11 KV and above, and to electrify about 20,000 villages.

The phased programme of power generation is as under:

Year	Additions during the year (million KW)	Aggregate installed generating capacity by the end of the year (million KW)
1961-62	0·60	6·30
1962-63	0·73	7·03
1963-64	1·05	8·08
1964-65	2·07	10·15
1965-66	2·54	12.69

(c) It is expected that the power requirements in different parts of the country might be substantially met by the end of the Third Plan period.

Report of the Small-Pox Pilot Projects Committee

*1034. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Small-pox pilot projects committee was submitted to the Government and if so, what are its features;

(b) what measures are to be taken to eradicate this disease;

(c) what is the estimated cost for this programme; and

(d) what is India's requirement of freeze-dried vaccine for the small-pox eradication programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to embark on a National Small-pox eradication Programme during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(c) A sum of Rs. 688·98 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Third Plan.

(d) The total requirement of freeze-dried vaccine, if that is the only vaccine to be used for the whole eradication programme, would be approximately 400 million doses.

Mental Health Advisory Committee

*1038. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 602 on the 6th March, 1961 and state the steps taken so far to implement the decision to set up a Mental Health Advisory Committee under the aegis of the Central Council of Health?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A Mental Health Advisery Committee is proposed to be set up with the following composition:—

1.	Union Minister of Health	[Chairman
2.	Two State Ministers of Health	Members
3.	Secretary, Ministry of Health (in his absence, Deputy Secretary)	Member
4.	Director General of Health Services	Member
5.	One representative of the Ministry of Education	Member
6.	Three Mental Specialists in-charge of Mental Institutes	Members
7.	One representative of Central Social Welfare Board	Member
8.	One representative of the Indian Medical Association	Member
9.	One representative from Professional Association of Psychiatrists	Member
10.	Two Non-official members	Members
11.	Assistant/Deputy Director General of Health Services	Secretary

Daily Allowance to Village Postmen

*1039. { **Shri Kunhan:** **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1897 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether orders regarding the grant of daily allowance to village postmen who are absent from Headquarters on duty for more than a day as recommended by the Second Pay Commission have since been issued;

(b) if so, whether the arrears due from 1st July, 1959 have been paid; and

(c) if not, when they will be paid?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Arrears have been paid in certain cases while in others necessary action to pay them early is being taken.

Palam Airport

*1040 **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Palam Airport in Delhi has been without its Instrument Landing System for more than two months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the effect of the absence of the I.L.S. facilities on landings of aircrafts; and

(d) the steps taken in connection therewith?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Instrument Landing System at Palam remained inoperative for the period from the 9th April, 1961 to the 7th July, 1961 to enable the old system to be replaced by the modernited version.

(c) Landings under normal weather were not affected. During adverse weather on five occasions aircraft had to be diverted to other aerodromes.

(d) The new Instrument Landing System was brought into use from the 8th July, 1961.

Central Training and Research Institute for Road Transport Officials

*1041. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision to set up a Central Training and Research Institute for the road transport officials at Jabalpur was taken at the Conference of State Transport Undertakings held at Srinagar in the Second Week of July, 1961;

(b) whether Government have accepted this recommendation; and

(c) what are the financial implications?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport anw Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A recommendation to set up a Central Training and Research Institute for Road Transport officials at Jabalpur was made at the Conference of State Transport Undertakings held at Srinagar in the second week of July, 1961.

(b) and (c). A Sub-Committee has been appointed to work out full details of the scheme and also to examine the extent of foreign aid necessary for implementing the scheme. The proposal will be examined further by the Government of India after the report of the Sub-Committee is received.

Gandak and Kosi Projects

*1042. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is assisting Nepal in Gandak Project and Kosi Project; and

(b) if so, the extent and nature of assistance proposed to be given with brief details?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 66].

Removal of Zonal Restrictions

*1043. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shrimali Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 567 on the 6th March, 1961 regarding modified Zonal Scheme for Punjab and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal in respect of removal of zonal restrictions relating to wheat, rice or any other foodgrains and form one zone ultimately; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat were withdrawn with effect from 5th April, 1961 when the country was made on wheat Zone. At present the zonal restrictions on movement exist only in respect of rice, paddy and their products. It is not considered desirable to remove these restrictions at this stage.

Telephone Factory

*1044. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 837 on the 14th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to start one more telephone manufacturing factory in the country; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

Registry of Pathology

2624. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1200 on the 30th March, 1961 and state the nature of progress since made in setting up a Registry of Pathology under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Indian Council of Medical Research is now working out the details relating to the number and location of the centres financial provision etc. for the setting up of a Registry of Pathology.

Howrah-Mughalsarai Electrification

2625. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of railway line electrified between Moghalsarai and Howrah so far; and

(b) the total mileage of railway line to be electrified during 1961-62 on this section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 390 route km/1073 track km.

(b) About 79 route km/187 track km are expected to be electrified during the remaining period of 196'-62.

Flood Control Schemes for Punjab in Third Plan

2626. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received flood control schemes for inclusion in Third Five Year Plan from Punjab Government;

(b) whether these have been approved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Besides a number of continuing flood control schemes, the Government of Punjab intend to take up a number of new flood control, drainage, and anti-water-logging schemes in the Third Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 1501 lakhs has been provided for these continuing and new schemes in the Third Plan.

(b) and (c). Do not arise as the specific schemes have not been received from the State Government.

General Strike on Railways

2627. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of employees who have lost service and are still under suspension for participation in the last strike in Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The latest position on the Northern Railway is:

Removal from service	10
Discharged from service	3*
Under suspension	1

*Casual labour.

Bigger R.M.S. Divisions

2628. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1606 on the 14th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the proposal for creation of bigger R.M.S. Divisions in charge of senior scale officers; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) and (b). The question of reorganisation of R.M.S. Divisions is still under examination but Senior scale Posts no longer exist.

Ships from Yugoslavia

2629. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1625 on the 14th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the offer received from the Government of Yugoslavia to build ships for India to the extent of 10 million dollars on rupee basis; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Indian Shipping Companies have been negotiating with the Yugoslavs for the construction on a rupee payment basis of three to four ships in Yugoslavia under the credit afforded by that country. It is understood that although the specifications for the type of vessels to be ordered in Yugoslavia have been settled, no settlement has so far been reached with regard to the construction price of the ships.

Egg-Powder Manufacturing Plants

2630. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri V. Eacharan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1639 on the 14th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the scheme to establish in the country Egg-powder manufacturing plants during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The scheme for the establishment of one egg-powder factory on a pilot basis has since been included in the Third Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs. It is proposed to take up this scheme in 1963-64.

Greater Calcutta Water Supply and Drainage Scheme

2631. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3802 on the 25th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether financial implications for Greater Calcutta's water supply and drainage scheme have since been worked out; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Co-operative Societies in Delhi

2632. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state the total number of co-operative societies registered during 1960-61 in the Union Territory of Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): 195 societies were registered during the co-operative year 1960-61 (i.e. from 1st July, 1960 to 30th June, 1961) in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Train Collision at Chupra Kacheri

2633. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1888 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since investigated the causes of train collision at Chupra Kacheri Station on N.E. Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes. No. 217 Up Passenger train was received on the line on which another goods train was already standing. This was due to failure of human element.

Kurdwadi-Miraj-Latur Line

2634. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:** / **Shri Kunhan:** / **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1894 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the survey report on conversion of Kurdwadi-Miraj-Latur N.G. section into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Survey Reports are still under examination of the Railway Board.

Computation of Overtime Wages of Railway Workshops Staff

2635. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Kunhan:** / **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4351 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of taking house rent allowance into account in computing over-time wages under the Factories Act to staff in Railway workshops;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration. The reason for the delay is that it is linked up with the recommendation made by the Pay Commission for exclusion of house rent allowance in computing overtime wages.

Conductor in Delhi-Jodhpur Mail

2636. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide a conductor on Delhi—Jodhpur mail from Delhi to Jodhpur and *vice versa* on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the time by which this will be implemented.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) of the question.

Safe Deposit Vaults at Railway Stations

2637. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who utilised the safe deposit vaults opened at the Bombay and Poona Stations of Central Railway up to the 30th June, 1961;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open safe deposit vaults at some more stations of the Indian Railways during the year 1961-62; and

(c) if so, the names of the stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The number of persons who utilised the safe deposit lockers at Bombay V.T. and Poona Stations from their installation was 189 and 20 respectively.

(b) and (c). Safe Deposit Lockers have already been installed at 23 stations and are in the process of installation at 2 more stations of the Indian Railways *viz.* Tatanagar and Siliguri Junction. There is no proposal at present for providing lockers at any more stations.

Theft of Railway Property

2638. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the Railway materials such as electrical fittings, etc. stolen on the Central Railway during the year 1960; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop the pilferage during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). The value of Railway materials stolen on the Central Railway during the year 1960 is Rs. 4,32,579 approx.

(b) The following preventive measures have been adopted:—

(i) Track patrolling of vulnerable sections by armed personnel;

(ii) escorting of suburban trains by armed personnel;

(iii) guarding of coaches in depots and sheds;

(iv) posting of plain clothes staff at key points to detect thefts and malpractices;

(v) joint checks at important junction stations;

(vi) introduction of special investigation staff for paying sustained attention towards criminals and receivers of stolen property;

(vii) prosecution under the Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act 1955 wherever possible.

Stadia on Railways

2639. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stadia constructed in different zones of Indian Railways during the year 1960-61;

(b) the total cost incurred; and

(c) the number of stadia proposed to be constructed during the Third Plan with locations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Information in this respect is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 67].

(c) Proposals have not been finalised.

Compensatory Allowance at Railway Stations

2640. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry for the grant of compensatory allowance at stations *viz.* Sulab Punjab, Punch

Rukhi, Baijnath Peprola, Baijnath Mandir and Ahju has been completed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the living conditions obtaining in these stations are the same as obtain at Palampur Punjab and Jogindra Nagar: and

(c) if so, the reasons for not granting it on the above mentioned stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In the matter of granting local compensatory allowances the policy of the Government is to follow the classification of localities by the appropriate State Government and, therefore, no special investigations are undertaken by the Central Government separately to determine whether any particular hill station qualifies for the payment of compensatory (hill) allowance. It has come to notice very recently that the Punjab Government extended the Compensatory (Hill) Allowance to their staff posted within 5 miles radius of Palampur and the grant of similar allowance to Central Government servants posted at Panch Rukhi and Sulah Punjab which come within this area is under active consideration of the Central Government.

(b). The State Government have not classified the other stations as qualifying for the grant of the allowance and, therefore, the question of comparing the living conditions at Baijnath Paprola, Baijnath Mandir and Ahju with those at Palampur Punjab and Jogindra Nagar does not arise.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer against part (b).

Family Planning Centres in Kangra Distt. (Punjab)

2641. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number and the names of the places where family planning centres have been opened in the Kangra District (Punjab) during the Second Five Year Plan period so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Two family planning centres were opened in Kangra District during the Second Five Year Plan period at the places mentioned below:

(1) Dharmasala (attached to Civil Hospital).

(2) Hamir Pur (attached to Primary Health Centre).

Subsidies and Grants given to Punjab

2642. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy or grants given by the Central Government to the Punjab Government for the construction of roads and bridges and development of Transport in the Punjab Hills during the Second Five-Year Plan; and

(b) the names of the main works for which these subsidies and grants were given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 72.30 lakhs for bridges and roads other than National Highway in the hilly areas of the State.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 68].

Mule Track in Spiti Valley

2643. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prang Pass in Spiti Valley connects Spiti with Kashmir; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to grant subsidy to the Punjab State Government to widen the mule track which already exists there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. Spiti is connected by a mule track with Kashmir through Prang Pass *via* Dokpo Phirse, Umdung and Narbu Sumdo lying in the Punjab State

(b) No request has been received by this Ministry from the Punjab Government for the grant of subsidy for widening the existing mule track.

Overbridge at Shakurbasti

2644. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of an overbridge at Shakurbasti; and

(b) the amount spent thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The work of providing foot overbridge at Shakurbasti has been completed on 7-2-1961.

(b) Approximately Rs. 1,95,000.

Cattle and Poultry Breeding Schemes in Punjab

2645. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of help given by the Central Government to Punjab State for the improved cattle and poultry breeding schemes during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise;

(b) the nature of implementation of the schemes in the State with the Central help during that period; and

(c) how much is being allotted for the Third Five Year Plan on the same schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 29.58 lakhs on implementation of 6 cattle and poultry breeding schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan. The Central Government gave them financial assistance by way of grants to cover 25-75 per cent of recurring expenditure and by way of loans to cover 25 per cent of non-recurring expenditure. A statement showing the expenditure incurred and the progress made under each scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 69].

(c) On the basis of the ceiling finally allocated to Punjab under the Third Five-Year Plan, the State Government have included a provision of Rs. 153.28 lakhs for continuing as well as new schemes for cattle and poultry development. The pattern of Central assistance under the Third Plan for these schemes has not so far been laid down.

Cattle Disease

2646. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of help given by the Central Government to Punjab for prevention of cattle disease during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise;

(b) the nature of implementation of the schemes in the State with the Central help during that period; and

(c) how much is being allotted for the Third Five Year Plan on the same schemes?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) It is presumed that by cattle disease the hon. Member is referring to Rinderpest. Financial assistance has been given by the Government of India to the Punjab State for the eradication of Rinderpest (mass vaccination of animals, vaccine

production, etc.) during the Second Five Year Plan period:

Year	Amount of assistance Rs.
1956-57	1,47,300
1957-58	1,34,000
1958-59	2,46,000
1959-60	2,94,000
1960-61	2,41,000
TOTAL	10,62,300

In addition, some equipment, such as refrigerators and deep freeze unit and vehicles have also been provided for this work.

(b) The Rinderpest Eradication scheme in the Punjab State is progressing satisfactorily. From the inception of the scheme uptil the end of March, 1961, 76,57 lakh animals have been vaccinated.

(c) Rs. 4.63 lakhs.

Protection of Wild Animals and Birds

2647. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of help given by the Central Government to Punjab State for the welfare and protection of the wild animals and birds during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise;

(b) the nature of implementation of the schemes in the State with the Central help during that period; and

(c) how much is being earmarked for the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) During the Second Plan period, the pattern of Central financial assistance provided for grants upto 50 per cent of non-recurring expenditure on wild life preservation schemes. The Government of Punjab, however, did not seek any financial assistance from the Central Government for operating their wild life preservation schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been included in the Third Plan of the State for "Wild Life Preservation" Schemes. This amount includes both Central and State shares. The pattern of Central financial assistance has not yet been finalised.

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तक रेल लाना

२६४८. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास यह सुझाव आया है कि दिल्ली में उपनगरीय रेलवे को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तक बढ़ाया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री सें०वें० रामस्वामी): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) इस सुझाव पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया गया था लेकिन इसे व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया । लेकिन दिल्ली और इसके आस-पास वातायात सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरी करने के लिए तीसरी योजना में दिल्ली-मथुरा लाइन को शकूरबस्ती से और शकूरबस्ती को बादली (रिंग रेलवे) से मिलाने के लिए दिल्ली क्षेत्र में मालपरिहार लाइन (goods avoiding lines) बनाने का अनुमोदन किया गया है ।

Black Pepper and Cardamom Cultivation in Orissa

2649. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation into the possibilities of growing black

pepper and cardamom in Orissa has borne any fruit;

(b) whether it has been found suitable to grow cardamom in Orissa; and

(c) if so, whether any schemes have been formulated for cultivation of cardamom in Orissa?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). According to preliminary reports of investigations, there is some scope for cultivation of Cardamom in Orissa. Black pepper has not shown any promise so far.

(c) No scheme for the development of Cardamom has been reeeived from the State Government.

Consumption of Wheat in India

2650. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the present *per capita* consumption of wheat in India; and

(b) the estimated total production and consumption of wheat in the country at the end of the Second Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Under conditions of de-control and without a detailed scientific survey of the consumption of different cereals, it is difficult to estimate accurately the *per capita* consumption of wheat in the Country. However, the per capita *net availability* of wheat for consumption during 1960-61 after making broad allowances for seed, wastage etc., and taking into account the imports works out roughly to about 2·7 ounces per day. It has to be emphasized that this is only an average per capita *net availability* of wheat in the country. In certain areas, the consumption of wheat is negligible while in predominantly wheat-eating areas, the *per capita* consumption is much larger. The quantity actually consumed on *per capita* basis, therefore, differs from area to area.

(b) The production of wheat during 1959-60 *i.e.* the crop which was harvested in March-April, 1960, was 10.09 million tons.

The quantity of wheat available for consumption in 1960-61 out of the country's production and imports from abroad is roughly estimated at 11.74 million tons. In making this estimate, broad allowance has been made for seed, wastage etc. and for change in stocks with the Government but no allowance has been made for the unknown changes in stocks held by traders and cultivators.

Family Planning Centres in Andhra Pradesh

2652. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres opened in Andhra Pradesh during 1961-62 so far;

(b) the number of such centres to be opened during the next financial year; and

(c) the total amount spent for the same during 1961-62?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will, when available, be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Express Ways

2653. Shri Sampath: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have expressed their wishes and submitted their proposals for having Express Ways in their respective States; and

(b) the proposals which have been approved and the projects on which work has started?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madras.

(b) No Expressway Project has been approved. Two projects, called Eastern and Western Express Highways, within the Bombay Corporation limits were approved in 1955 and are in progress. The Central Government undertook to meet one-third of their cost. The design and standards on these projects are somewhat lower than are applicable to expressways.

Fishermen at Royapuram Beach

2654. Shri Sampath: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Port Trust has issued a notice to the fishermen using the Royapuram Beach, to vacate it; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Royapuram Beach had been in the use of families of the fishermen since the East India Company's days?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The land belongs to the Port Trust. Portions of the beach have been let out on rent in the past. The beach has also been used by various fishermen for storing their catamarans but none of them resides on this beach. In the past, the Port Trust did not take notice of the trespasses on its property, as it did not need the land for any special purpose. But now the beach is required by the Port Trust for its own purposes.

General Strike on Southern Railway

2655. Shri Sampath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals pending of those whose services were terminated during and as a result of the general strike of July, 1960 as on 31st July, 1961 on the Southern Railway; and

(b) the number of appeals rejected finally?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nil.

(b) Five.

Flood Control Schemes in Madras

2656. Shri Sampath: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Government have submitted the details of the flood control schemes which they intend to take up in 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Undervalued Railway Tickets

2657. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Express Train Hill Concession Ticket from Delhi to Kathgodam is issued for railway fare printed as Rs. 20.98nP.;

(b) whether on reaching Kathgodam the Ticket Checkers and Ticket Collectors demand Rs. 1·04 nP. including fine stating that the tickets are undervalued by Rs. 0.52nP.;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether such practices are very frequent in the case of Northern Railway Tickets?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Normally, passengers from Delhi to Kathgodam travel by Lucknow Express between Delhi and Bareilly and onwards by Kumaon Express, ordinary fares being charged for the latter. Accordingly, express/ordinary tickets are issued. Some passengers, however, travel beyond Bareilly by Nainital Express on which express/mail fares are charged. Such passengers are, therefore, charged difference between mail/express and ordinary fares for their journey by the Nanital Express plus an equivalent amount as excess charge, which amounts to Rs. 1.04nP. for second class passengers.

Booking staff of the Northern Railway at Delhi have been instructed to warn passengers to purchase through express tickets in case they intend to travel by Nanital Express and not by Kumaon Express.

The fare for the combined express/ordinary second class hill return journey ticket with effect from 1.6.61 is Rs. 21.00. Prior to that date due to an error in rounding off, these tickets were being issued at Rs. 20.99nP.

(d) No other similar instance has come to the notice of the Northern Railway.

School Health Scheme in Delhi

2658. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the precise nature and important features of School Health Scheme to be introduced or introduced so far in New Delhi and Delhi areas;

(b) the total number of schools and students so far covered;

(c) the total amount so far spent and that provided for Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether scheme includes any programme for the treatment of school going children if they fall ill?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) *Delhi Municipal Corporation Area:*

The School Health Scheme covers all schools in Darya Ganj and Jama Masjid areas only. It provides for:

(i) medical examination of the child at the time of admission;

(ii) minor treatment;

(iii) dental treatment; and

(iv) eye treatment.

New Delhi Municipal Committee Area:

The School Health Service at present caters only to 8,000 municipal school children and 7,000 children in other schools.

It is proposed to cover a total population of 26,000 students in 55 schools (41 municipal and 14 non-municipal). The whole area will be divided into 5 almost equal zones under the direct supervision of one School Medical Officer for each zone. Under the main clinic there will be one or two sub-clinics. The grouping of the schools in each zone will be done on the following basis:—

(1) Almost equal population of students in each zone.

(2) Easy approach to the schools by the School Medical Officers.

(3) According to different sex population in the school.

(4) For the whole scheme there will be 3 School Medical Officers for Boys and two School Medical Officers for Girls.

(b) *Delhi Municipal Corporation Area:*

The scheme covers 73 schools (36 schools for girls and 37 schools for boys) having approximately 22,000 students per year.

New Delhi Municipal Committee Area:

At present the school health services cover 20 schools with 15,000 population.

(c) *Delhi Municipal Corporation Area:*

A sum of Rs. 1,86,588 has been spent by the Corporation from the 1st June, 1958 to the 31st March, 1961. A token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for the expansion of the scheme during the Third Five Year Plan.

New Delhi Municipal Committee Area:

No additional expenditure has been incurred so far. A sum of Rs. one lakh has been provided for the purpose in the Third Five Year Plan.

(d) Delhi Municipal Corporation Area:

Yes. The treatment will be provided in the clinics set up for the purpose.

New Delhi Municipal Committee Area:

Minor ailments are treated at clinics and subclinics, while dental and eye disease cases are sent to part-time specialists employed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. For other ailments, cases are sent to near-by hospitals.

राष्ट्रीय पक्षी

२६५९. { श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :
श्री वीरेन्द्र बहादुर सिंहजी : }

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मोर को राष्ट्रीय पक्षी मानने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मोर को किन आधारों पर राष्ट्रीय पक्षी माना गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास अन्य पक्षियों के लिए सुझाव आये हैं और क्या हंस को राष्ट्रीय पक्षी मानने का सुझाव भी आया है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० झा० देशमुख) : (क) जी नहीं । इस मामले पर भारतीय वन्य जीवन मंडल अपने आगामी सत्र में विचार करेगा ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) जी हां ।

Smoke from Diesel Buses

2660. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 576 on the 6th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received expert Committee report regarding effects of smoke from diesel buses; and

(b) if so, the main findings thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Karnafuli Dam

2661. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 592 on the 6th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the area likely to be submerged under Karnafuli Dam has since been ascertained; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No. The surveys undertaken by the Surveys Departments of the Governments of India and Pakistan for demarcation of the Lushai Hills-Chittagong Hill Tracts in Assam and East Pakistan are still in progress. It is only after the demarcation of the border areas has been completed that the area likely to be submerged in the Indian territory can be determined.

(b) Does not arise.

Working of Catering Establishments on Railways

2662. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 629 on the 14th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the remaining recommendations of the special officer

regarding working of the catering establishments on Railways; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Eleven more recommendations out of the 36 have been accepted. The balance are under various stages of examination.

Water Rates

2663. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1565 on the 14th March, 1961 and state further progress made in re-fixation of water rates (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A statement giving the latest position is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 70].

Town Planning

2664. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1604 on the 14th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received recommendations of U.N.-sponsored seminar on the public administration problems of new and rapidly growing towns in South Asia for the establishment of development authorities for town planning and public control over all land;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered them; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government have not received the report as yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Taxation on Motor Vehicles

2665. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1623 on the 14th March, 1961 and state the result of efforts made to persuade State Governments to adopt a uniform policy in regard to taxation on motor vehicles plying on inter-State routes.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): In regard to the motor vehicles plying on inter-State routes on regular permits, all the State Governments, except Madras, have accepted the principle of single point taxation. The Government of Madras feel that operation on inter-State routes is more profitable than inter-State operation and, therefore, tax at a higher rate should be recovered from vehicles operating on such routes. In view of the attitude of the Madras Government in the matter, the other States in the Southern region, i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Mysore have adopted the policy of level point taxation or double taxation on motor vehicles regularly plying on inter-State routes.

2. As regards vehicles plying on temporary permits on inter-State routes, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa are not in favour of extending the principle of single point taxation to them. Efforts are, however, being made to have a uniform policy accepted by all the States.

3. The matter is also proposed to be placed before the next meeting of the Transport development Council.

Second Bridge over Yamuna

2666. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1381 on the 7th April, 1961 and state further progress made in the construction of the Second Railway Bridge over Yamuna river near Purana Qila, New Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Earthwork on the new line from Sahibabad to Tughlakabad, on which the second railway bridge over the Yamuna River is to be sited, is in progress. The contract for the construction of piers and abutments including foundations for the Bridge has been awarded and the work is expected to be started in October, 1961. Tenders for fabrication, supply and erection of the bridge girders have been opened on 24th August, 1961, and these are under scrutiny.

Panchayats and Panchayat Samities in Union Territory of Delhi

2667. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1385 on the 7th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to examine the proposal to enhance the powers of Panchayats and Panchayat Samities in the Union Territory of Delhi has submitted its report;

(b) if so the main recommendations therein; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Housing Co-operative Societies

2668. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stopped the formation and registration of Housing Co-operative Societies in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of Housing Co-operative Societies formed so far;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of them are bogus;

(e) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken against them; and

(f) whether the Members of Parliament are allowed to become members of such societies?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Registration of house building co-operative societies in the Union Territory of Delhi has been stopped since 1-4-1961. Orders to that effect have been passed by the Ministry of Home Affairs pending framing of fresh rules for house building co-operative societies.

(c) 315.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Members of Parliament can become members of housing co-operative if they fulfil conditions prescribed in the bye-laws of the respective societies.

State Trading

2669. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab approached the Central Government for reimbursing them for the losses of State trading in foodgrains, which they undertook according to the instructions of the National Development Council and the Central Government;

(b) the amount of losses that each State has suffered; and

(c) the amount that has been given to them for the reimbursement of the losses?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The Punjab Government did not incur any loss on state trading in foodgrains during 1959-60. The

profit and loss account for 1960-61 has not yet been finalised.

The Madhya Pradesh Government had approached the Central Government to share the loss that they were likely to incur on the disposal of the stocks of wheat available with them.

The extent of the total loss incurred in the disposal of wheat by the Madhya Pradesh Government will be known only after the entire stocks have been disposed of. The Central Government have agreed to bear 50 per cent of the total loss incurred by the State Government subject to a maximum of one rupee per maund.

Retiring Rooms at Rourkela Station

2670. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether retiring rooms will be constructed at Rourkela Station;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether a double storeyed building will be built in view of onrush of passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1962.

(c) No. Only retiring rooms will be provided by constructing a second storey over the central portion of the existing building.

Fellowship Programme for Post Graduates in Medical Science

2671. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fellowship programme formulated by the Indian Council of Medical Research to engage those who have received post-graduates training in some field of medical science in research post until they are employed into definite scientific work has been implemented;

(b) if so, the number of persons thus engaged at present; and

(c) the subjects on which they are doing research work?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Out of the eight candidates selected only two have so far accepted the offer.

(c) Both the candidates will pursue research on gastro-enterology in which they have received specialised training.

Railway Restaurants

2672. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** / **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bearers who serve breakfast and meals in the trains from the railway restaurants do not usually produce bills when demanded by the passengers and the passengers have to pay excess price;

(b) if so, whether Government have received complaints; and

(c) whether Government have issued strict orders to the railway restaurants?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Some complaints of passengers having not been presented bills have come to notice and in all cases where the complaints were substantiated, adequate action against the staff has been taken. Instructions to railways already exist that cases of bills not being produced promptly should be seriously viewed and these are being reiterated once again.

Heat Stroke Cases in Delhi

2673. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of heat stroke in Delhi during this summer; and

(b) the number of cases which proved fatal?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 127.

(b) 4.

Purchase of Viscounts

2674. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to buy two more Viscounts;

(b) if so, the routes on which they will operate;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to introduce Boeing aircraft on the Bombay-Madras-Singapore-Jakarta route, replacing Super-Constellations; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be introduced?

The Deputy Ministetr of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the increase in the fleet of Viscounts, the India Airlines Corporation propose to increase the frequencies on the trunk routes.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, as and when the Madras Airport is suitably developed for Boeing operations. Estimates in this regard are under preparation.

Jute Industry

2675. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the fact that 1961 is a difficult year for the Jute Industry and cultivation; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for its safeguard and increase in the area of cultivation?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The year 1961 has so far been a difficult year for the Jute Industry because of shortfall in indigenous production during the last two jute seasons. This year has, however, been favourable so far as jute cultivation is concerned and it is expected that the produce of jute would meet the demand.

(b) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to take measures for increased output of raw jute. The Government of India are helping the States by research in the various important problems of Jute cultivation and by providing adequate quantities of fertilizers and financial assistance for subsidized distribution of improved seeds. The Government are also giving financial assistance to the States for providing adequate and better retting facilities to the cultivators by means of excavation of new tanks and improvement of the existing ones and also for schemes for adoption of improved agricultural practices through improved implements and for plant protection schemes. Short term loans are being given for the purchase of fertilizers for the jute crop.

Timber Trade of Bihar

2676. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the timber trade of Bihar has been heavily affected due to shortage of wagons; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to supply more wagons?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Government are not aware that timber traffic of Bihar has been heavily affected due to shortage of wagons.

(b) Does not arise. It is, however, pointed out that when special endeavour was made in the months of April and May 1961 to clear the outstanding indents of timber traffic from the Chakradharpur District which is the main timber producing area of Bihar on the South Eastern Railway, it resulted in the cancellations of 306 indents against loading of 1218 wagons indicating inflated demands.

Thefts and Pickpocketing Cases

2677. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many thefts and cases of pickpocketing have been reported on

the Purli-Vaijnath Station of the Central Railway, giving the particulars and the amount of thefts and pickpocketing during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) what efforts have been made to punish the offenders;

(c) whether it is a fact that the above has been a permanent feature on this station; and

(d) in how many cases the amounts have been recovered and made good to the passengers during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Statement giving the required particulars, is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 71].

(b) Vigorous investigation of the cases reported, is promptly undertaken and thorough enquiries made about the known criminals operating in the area affected.

A watch is also kept on the known black spots and patrolling has been intensified.

(c) An analysis of the over-all crime position shows that the situation at Purli-Vaijnath hardly warrants any anxiety and is well under control.

Panchayati Raj

2678. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee for evaluating the implementation of Panchayat Raj and its working has been appointed by either the Centre or any State Government; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri M. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone Subscribers in Malegaon

2679. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone subscribers with extensions in Malegaon, district Nasik;

(b) the number of telephone operators at the above place, and what should be the justified number;

(c) the strength of new subscribers sanctioned over and above the present strength; and

(d) the capacity of the present board of connections and what efforts are being made to increase the strength of the Board?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Main connections—191; Extensions—34.

(b) 8 telephone operators. This number is justified on the number of boards existing at present.

(c) About 95 connections would be given when additional 100 lines are installed at the end of August, 1961.

(d) The present capacity is 200 lines. The 200-line board is expected to be replaced by a 300-line board by the end of August, 1961. Further expansion by 100 lines has also been sanctioned.

Rajasthan-Kandla Port Road

2680. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration to have Rajasthan and Kandla Port Road; and

(b) if so, the total expenses and the contribution by each State—Rajasthan and Gujarat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No proposal for any new road between the Kandla

Port and Rajasthan is under the consideration of the Government of India. The development of National Highway No. 8A, which is already in progress, will connect Kandla Port with Rajasthan along the Kandla-Morvi-Limbdi-Ahmedabad-Delhi National Highway route. The entire expenditure on the development of National Highway No. 8A is being met by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Peasants of Tripura

2681. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* indebtedness of the peasantry of Tripura;

(b) the number of cases started against the Mahajans under Money Lenders Act;

(c) whether steps taken to lessen the burden of debt are sufficient; and

(d) if not, what are the further steps to be taken in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No statistics regarding *per capita* indebtedness of the peasantry of Tripura are available.

(b) Nil.

(c) The steps taken, namely.

(i) grant of small loans to distressed agriculturists;

(ii) test relief works in distressed pockets;

(iii) grant of relief and loan to those affected by cyclones and floods, are considered adequate.

(d) Does not arise.

Bone-Digesters in Tripura

2682. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bone-digesters in Tripura at present;

(b) the cost involved in working these bone-digesters per unit;

(c) the total production of these bone-digesters during 1960-61;

(d) whether this production is satisfactory; and

(e) if not, steps taken to improve functioning of these bone-digesters?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) 12 of which 9 have so far been put into production.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) 934 mds.

(d) and (e). The digesters were not working to capacity as raw bones were in short supply and replacement parts were not easily available. The collection of raw bones has been intensified and reserve stock of spare parts has been built up. The digesters not put to production will be disposed of.

Eviction of Bargadars in Tripura

2683. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bargadars (sharecroppers) evicted in the Division of Kamalpura after the enforcement of Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act; and

(b) the protection given to such evicted Bargadars by Tripura Administration?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Signaller-in-Charge of Imphal Telegraph Office

2684. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the signaller-in-charge of Imphal Telegraph Office was transferred to Manipur Road and then posted back

to Imphal Bazar Post Office after he was charged with defalcation of Government money and departmental action taken; and

(b) whether the Special Police has undertaken any investigation into the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The transfer to Manipur Road has been held in abeyance on compassionate grounds and the official posted temporarily to Imphal Bazar Post Office, which is a different office from the one where he worked previously.

(b) The case was not reported to the Special Police.

Distribution of Sugar Stock in Sugar Mills

2685. Shri Nanjappan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have requested that powers may be transferred to them for distribution of sugar stock in sugar mills in their respective localities; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Governments of Madras, Gujarat and Rajasthan requested for delegation of powers to release sugar for sale from mills in their respective States.

(b) The requests have not been agreed to as releases of sugar from factories have to be planned on an all India basis.

प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी

२६८६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, १९५८ में सरकार ने इंडियन रेलवे कान्फेडरेशन एसोसियेशन के कुछ अप्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों को अकुशल से कुशल कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी में रखने का निश्चय किया था लेकिन बाद में यह निश्चय किया गया कि इस मामले पर दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार विचार किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस मामले पर अभी भारतीय रेल सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष विचार कर रहे हैं ।

नागपुर में रेल दुर्घटना

२६८७. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १७ फरवरी, १९६१ को नागपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा रेलवे नियमों का पालन न करने से जो दुर्घटना हुई थी उस के लिये उत्तरदायी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): इस मामले को पुलिस ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और अदालत में मुकदमा चल रहा है ।

गोशाला सहायक

२६८८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोशाला विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने गोशाला सहायकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है

(ख) उन में से कितने सहायक गोशालाओं में नियुक्त किये गये; और

(ग) जिन्हें नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है उन की सेवाओं का उपयोग करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

कृषि उपमन्त्री (श्री मों० बें० कृष्णप्पा): (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकारों आदि से जानकारी मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पौधों का आयात

२६८६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी**: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से अब तक विदेशों से पौधे आयात करने के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उन में से कितने सरकार ने अस्वीकार कर दिये; और

(ख) क्या सब आयात किये गये पौधों को कृमिनाशक धुएं से फ्यूमीगेट किया जाता है ?

कृषिमन्त्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) ३० जून, १९६१ तक सत्तर । कोई भी अस्वीकार नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) समस्त आयात पौधों और पौध-सामग्रियों का निरीक्षण बन्दरगाह पर आने के समय किया जाता है और यदि आवश्यकता होती है तो उन को धुंआ दिया जाता है या अन्य रूप से रोगाणु नाशित किया जाता है ।

गोसदन और गोशाला विकास योजनायें

२६९०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गोसदन और गोशाला विकास योजनाओं के लिये कितनी धनराशि निश्चित की गई थी;

(ख) उस में से कितनी वस्तुत: खर्च की गई; और

(ग) समस्त राशि खर्च न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि उपमन्त्री (श्री मों० बें० कृष्णप्पा) (क) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गोसदन योजना के लिये ३३.५ लाख रुपये और गोशाला विकास योजना के लिये ३७.० लाख रुपये का उपबन्ध था ।

(ख) बिहार और महाराष्ट्र को छोड़ कर समस्त राज्यों में ५६.४८ लाख रुपये । इन दोनों से जानकारी की इन्तजार है और शीघ्र ही सभा की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) मुख्य कारण हैं :—(१) गोशाला विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित निबन्धन और शर्तों को मानने में निजी संस्थाओं की अयोग्यता या असफलता और (२) वन क्षेत्रों में उपयुक्त स्थानों की उपलब्धता, उन क्षेत्रों को ढारों के परिवहन की कठिनाइयां और गोसदन योजना के मामले में लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया में कमी ।

Price of Foodgrains

2691. **Shri Jhulan Sinha**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made as to the proportion of price of wheat, rice and other staple foodgrains that goes to the producer and to the intermediaries; and

(b) whether the desirability of such a study has been taken into consideration with a view to obtaining data for fixing the fair price of these grains?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection have conducted surveys on the marketing of staple foodgrains like wheat, rice, gram, barley, maize, millets, and pulses from time to time and have published reports on the marketing of these agricultural commodities. These reports give some data about the share of the producer in the prices.

paid by the consumer, the expenditure incurred in processing the produce, transporting it, etc., and the shares of the intermediaries in the marketing system. The Directorate has also conducted certain studies in respect of rice the results of which are contained in the publication "Price-spread of Rice—Studies in costs and margins". Provision of similar studies in respect of other foodgrains has been made in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The information furnished by such studies will be useful for fixing fair prices, but there are several other factors that have to be taken into account; for example, market prices, procurement and maximum controlled prices fixed in the past, cost of production, relationship between prices of different commodities, demand for commodities in the domestic and foreign markets, consumers' interest, level of prices which the economy can bear etc.

Postal Life Insurance

2692. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been for some years a trend of constant fall in the number of postal life insurance policies and the total amount assured thereunder; and

(b) whether any examination of the causes of this fall has been made and steps taken to remedy them?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reply is in the affirmative. The fall was found due to nationalisation of Life Insurance and want of publicity. Special Postal Life Insurance Inspectors have been appointed from 1-2-1961 and they have so far secured a business of over 94 lakhs, in addition to the normal business. The Inspectors' activities are at present confined to only West Bengal and Orissa. They will gradually be sent to or more Inspectors will be appointed for other parts of the country.

उच्चस्तरीय बाढ़ समिति

२६६३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उच्च-स्तरीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण समिति, जो सरकार द्वारा अप्रैल, १९५७ में नियुक्त की गई थी, की सिफारिशें लागू करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : ग्राम निर्धारण, बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये सिद्धान्त और नीतियों के विषय पर लिखी अपनी रिपोर्ट की प्रथम जिल्द में बाढ़ पर उच्च-स्तरीय समिति ने २३ सिफारिशें की । केन्द्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने अपनी १२ मई, १९५८ की बैठक में इन सिफारिशों को मान लिया । इन में से केवल १० सिफारिशें ऐसी थीं जिन को कि विशिष्ट कार्यान्वित की आवश्यकता थी, जब कि बाकी केवल मात्र नोट करने की ही थीं । इन सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वित की स्थिति एक विवरण में दी है जो सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रख्ा गया । देखिये नं० एल० टी० ३१७६/६१]

बाढ़ पर उच्च-स्तरीय समिति की रिपोर्ट की दूसरी जिल्द विविध नदी बेसिनों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के विषय पर है । इस जिल्द की प्रतिलिपियां, जिन में समिति की सिफारिशें हैं, राज्य सरकारों।प्रशासनों को पहले ही उन की समीक्षा के लिये भेजी जा चुकी हैं । सब राज्य सरकारों से उन की समीक्षा आने पर, नदी आयोग इन सिफारिशों पर विचार करेगा और फिर उन्हें केन्द्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड के पास भेज देगा ।

ट्रैक्टर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, बुढ़नी

२६६४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६०-६१ में ट्रैक्टर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, बुढ़नी में कितने व्यक्तियों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया; और

(ख) इन लोगों के प्रशिक्षण का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाता है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) ११२ ।

(ख) ट्रैक्टर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में दाखिल हुए प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की निम्न लिखित श्रेणियां हैं :–

(१) कृषकगण जिनके पास पर्याप्त भूमि, ट्रैक्टर और उपकरण (स्वामी चालकें) ।

(२) कृषकगण जिनके पास बहुत भूमि है, जो ये चाहते हैं कि उनके फार्मों में यान्त्रिक ढंग से खेती हो और जो सुधरी हुई खेती तकनीकी को अपनाते हैं ।

(३) वे व्यक्तिगण, जिन्होंने कृषि, यान्त्रिक या स्वयंचालित यन्त्रशास्त्र में तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण लिया हो और जिनकी इच्छा है कि वे व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण के साथ अपनी विद्या सम्बन्धी पृष्ठभूमि को और अधिक मजबूत बनायें ।

(४) निजी और सरकारी फार्मों में ट्रैक्टर चालकें और यान्त्रिक, राज्य ट्रैक्टर संगठनें, सहकारी और व्यवहारिक फार्मिंग स्थापनें इत्यादि ।

(५) कृषि सामुदायिक विकास और अन्य विभागों के वे कर्मचारीगण, जो कि सुधरी खेती के तरीकों और तकनीकों को लोकप्रिय बनाने में लगे हुए हैं ।

इसलिए प्रशिक्षण के बाद अधिकांश लोग या तो अपने फार्मों को वापिस जाते हैं या उस पद पर चले जाते हैं जिस पर वे पहले से कार्य कर रहे हैं । वे मनुष्य, जिनके पास विद्या सम्बन्धी पृष्ठ भूमि जैसे यान्त्रिक । स्वयंचलित । कृषि यन्त्रशास्त्र में डिप्लोमा या डिग्री हैं, या तो सरकारी विभागों या निजी संगठनों में पदों पर काम करते हैं, जो कि ट्रैक्टर और अन्य कृषि मशीनें इस्तैमाल करती हैं या अधिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए संस्थाओं या कालिजों में दाखिल होते हैं ।

दिल्ली में चकबन्दी

२६६५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में चकबन्दी से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं का समाधान कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक किये जाने की आशा है ?

कृषि उपमन्त्री (श्री सी० बी० कृष्णप्पा): (क) और (ख). उन २५ गांवों में से, जहां पर चकबन्दी करने का प्रस्ताव था, १६ गांवों के भूमिदारों ने चकबन्दी के कार्य के विरुद्ध आपत्ति की है । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बताया कि यद्यपि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, चकबन्दी अनिवार्य रूप से की जा सकती है, फिर भी गांव में व्यवहारिक रूप में चक बन्दी का कार्य वहां के ग्रामीणों की बड़ी संख्या में वास्तविक रूप में भाग लेने और सहायता करने के बिना सन्तोषजनक तौर पर नहीं किया जा सकता है । इन आपत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में निश्चय शीघ्र ही किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Stoppage of Trains at Howrah

2696. { **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of passengers were stranded on the 11th May, 1961 at Howrah Station

due to the sudden stoppage of trains; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). On 11-5-1961 all trains left Howrah as per schedule till 22·30 hours when there was dislocation in train services due to breakage of overhead electrical equipment as a result of heavy storm. Consequently 19 Up Mithila Express, HB 71 Up and HB 73 Up could not be started on scheduled time from Howrah. As soon as the track was cleared, the passengers of HB 71 Up and HB 73 Up were despatched by a special train at 02·00 hrs. on 12-5-1961 and 19 Up Mithila Express also left Howrah at 02·11 hrs. on 12-5-1961.

Teleprinters Manufactured in India

2697. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the first batch of teleprinters manufactured in Government owned Hindustan Teleprinter factory is expected to come out;

(b) what will be its number and the cost of each and sale price fixed;

(c) whether the first lot of teleprinters or subsequent ones will have any other script than English; and

(d) if so, which other scripts?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) (a) and (b). The first batch of 70 teleprinters assembled by the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras, was ready at the end of June, 1961. The selling prices of the teleprinters have been fixed at Rs. 4,000 for a Tape model machine and Rs. 4,600 for a Page Model machine. As only seventy teleprinters have been assembled so far from imported parts no costing as such has been undertaken, but the prices have been fixed after taking into account the total anticipated expenditure during the next 5 years.

(c) and (d). The first few batches of teleprinters will have type-script only in English but later on it is proposed to introduce Hindi script also.

Sugar Mills in U.P.

2698. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a spokesman of U.P. Sugar Cane Growers, addressing a press conference at Allahabad on the 7th July, 1961 urged the Central Government to take over the Sugar Mills in U.P. who had failed to pay the dues to cane growers; and

(b) if so, what is the Government's decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Enquiries made from the State Government reveal that they have no information about a spokesman of U.P. Sugar Cane growers having addressed a Press Conference at Allahabad in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Punjab

2699. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allocated to Punjab in 1961-62 period for implementing rural water supply schemes in the state;

(b) if so, what amount; and

(c) the name and nature of schemes for which these allocations have been made?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have made a provision of Rs. 8·8 lakhs under the

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) for the year 1961-62. The Central allocation under that programme has not been decided so far. Apart from this a sum of Rs. 22·5 lakhs has been allocated to the Punjab Government under the Local Development Works Programme.

(c) The question does not arise in so far as the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) is concerned. The schemes that are taken up under the Local Development Works Programme are decided by the State Government.

Measures to Control Floods in Tripura

2700. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Flood Control Experts had visited Tripura in the month of July, 1961; and

(b) if so, their opinion regarding permanent solution to control floods in Tripura?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Superintending Engineer, Union Territories, Central Water and Power Commission, visited Tripura in June, 1961.

(b) The Superintending Engineer, accompanied by the Surveyor of Works, Central Public Works Department, visited various flood affected areas in Tripura after the flood problems were indicated to them by the Chief Commissioner, Tripura. They tendered advice and gave suggestions to the Tripura Administration in respect of the various flood problem areas visited. These related to strengthening of bunds, improvement of drainage and need for further studies so as to devise further measures to control floods.

National Highways in Kerala

2701. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the allocation for National Highways in Kerala during Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala have asked for additional allotment of Rs. one crore for completing the work on National Highways already committed;

(c) if so, whether the Government of India have agreed to the proposal; and

(d) when the work on National Highways Nos. 47 and 47-A is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Allocation for National Highways in Kerala during Third Five Year Plan is as under:—

(i) Works in Progress	About Rs 40.47 lakhs.
(ii) New Works	About Rs. 9.70. lakhs.
Total	49.77 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The work which are in progress are expected to be completed before the end of the Third Plan. Some of the new works, however, will have to be carried over to the fourth plan.

Production of Rice

2702. **Shri D. C Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme or schedule has been drawn up for becoming self-sufficient in the production of rice; and

(b) if so, the nature and details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Third Five Year Plan envisages self-sufficiency in foodgrains. Out of the targetted production of 100 million tons of foodgrains, rice constitutes 46 million tons. The bulk of increased foodgrains output, including rice, will be achieved through programmes like

irrigation, soil conservation and dry farming, land reclamation, fertilisers and manures, seed multiplication and distribution, plant protection, improved agricultural implements and improved agricultural practices. However, schemes like Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation and distribution of improved paddy seeds will specifically contribute to rice production; so also the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in the selected rice districts.

Construction of Rail Link from Talcher to Barsua

2703. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh request has been received from the Orissa Government for giving top priority to the construction of the Rail Link from Talcher to Barusa in Orissa;

(b) if so, when such requests have been made; and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake the construction of this new rail link in Orissa in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This line has not been approved for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan.

D.V.C.

2704. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient water is let off by the Damodar Valley Corporation to maintain perennial flow of water in the lower Damodar river; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Tribals of Tripura

2705. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tribals of Tripura are being prohibited from cutting trees and bamboos of ordinary class from the Tripura forest, for their own use; and

(b) if so, whether such prohibition is in accordance with the provisions of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, in Reserved Forests only.

(b) No. The restrictions have been imposed under the provisions of Indian Forest Act, 1927.

Haffkine Institute, Bombay

2706. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Haffkine Institute, Bombay has been able to produce a live virus vaccine for immunisation against Rabies; and

(b) whether it has been marketed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes. This Rabies vaccine (Flury vaccine) is meant for immunisation of dogs only and not for human beings.

(b) No. The possibilities of marketnig and its price structure are being investigated.

National Highway Nos. 47 and 47-A

2707. **Shri Maniyangadan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many miles of National Highways Nos. 47 and 47-A in Kerala has been completed;

(b) how many miles remain to be completed; and

(c) when the works on these highways will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A single lante road with black top or cement concrete surface already exists along National Highway 47. Along National Highway 47-A also a single lane road partly with black top and partly with macadam surface exists. The question of completing the road, therefore, does not arise. However, further improvements such as widening of the carriageway of National Highway 47 to two lanes are in progress in some reaches. Works costing Rs. 77·85 lakhs have been included in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Works which are included in the Third Five Year Plan are expected to be completed in the third plan period.

Post Offices in Rural Areas of Orissa

2708. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices opened in rural areas in Orissa during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) the number of such new post offices proposed to be opened in rural areas in Orissa in 1961-62?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)

Year	*No. of Post Offices opened*
1959-60.	407
1960-61.	496

(b) 245.

Distribution of Dak in Chini and Spiti Valley

2709. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the beat of a Dak overseer from Chini to Kaza in the snow bound area is very extensive; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the number in these border districts of Chini in Himachal Pradesh and Spiti in Punjab?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) There are three Mail Overseers on this line. Their work has now become rather heavy due to the opening of more Post Offices in recent times.

(b) The justification of more overseers in this area is under examination.

मध्य प्रदेश में जोंक सिंचाई परियोजना

२७१०. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जोंक नदी सिंचाई परियोजना दूसरी और तीसरी योजनाओं में शामिल करने के लिये योजना आयोग को दी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस परियोजना को उक्त योजनाओं में शामिल न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस परियोजना के बारे में कोई निर्णय न होने के कारण उस क्षेत्र में कई मझौली और छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को आरम्भ नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) ऐसी बात नहीं है। केदार नाला टैंक परियोजना नामक एक मझौली सिंचाई योजना जिला रायगढ़ में दूसरी योजना अवधि में शुरू की गई थी, तथा उसी शहर में फुलझर नाला परियोजना नामक एक और मझौली सिंचाई योजना को राज्य सरकार ने तृतीय योजना अवधि में आरम्भ करने के लिये सुझाव दिया है।

Brahmaputra Bridge

2711. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the latest progress made in the construction of the Brahmaputra Bridge;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the number of employees recruited grade-wise for this bridge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Constructions of the foundations and piers of the ridge have been completed. About 84 percent. of the earth-work in the approaches has also been done. The erection of the first girder has just been taken in hand.

(b) Approximately rupees seven crores.

(c) The number of employees recruited grade-wise for this bridge is as follows:—

Grade (Prescribed Scale)		Number
Rs.		
370—400	.	2
260—350	.	9
260—500	.	1
200—350	.	1
200—300	.	7
160—250	.	2
150—225	.	30
100—185	.	7
80—220	.	27
80—160	.	36
80—185	.	2
60—150	.	18
60—130	.	87
55—85	.	24
40—60	.	6
35—60	.	16
35—50	.	1
35—40	.	3
30—35	.	116
TOTAL	.	380

Casual labour at various daily rates: 1200

Occupational Health Research

2712. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a full-fledged institute for occupational health research during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the name of the place selected for locating the institute?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Survey of Land in Kerala

2713. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has agreed to give financial aid to the Kerala Government for conducting resurvey of land throughout the State; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of aid to be given in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The question of giving financial aid to the Kerala Government for this scheme is still under consideration of Planning Commission in cosnultation with the Ministry of Finance.

(b) Does not arise.

Post Offices in Rented Buildings

2714. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices, sub-Post Offices, and Branch Post Offices housed so far in rented buildings in Puri postal division in Orissa;

(b) the amount of monthly rent being paid for rented buildings; and

(c) the amount allotted for construction of departmental buildings during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 for this Division?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)

	Total No. of Post Offices housed in rented buildings	Total No. of Post Offices house in ex-state buildings *i.e.*, rent free buildings
Head-Post Offices .	Nil	Nil
Sub-Post Offices .	13	6
Branch Post Offices	Nil	1

(b) Rs. 667·25 nP.

(c) 1960-61—Rs. 2,800.

1961-62.—Rs 15,000.

मध्य प्रदेश में घोड़ों की बीमारी

२७१५. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में घोड़ों की बीमारी संक्रामक रूप में फैली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह बीमारी अन्य स्थानों पर न फैले, इस के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि उपमन्त्री (श्री मो० वें० कुज्जप्पा): (क) जी नहीं । उस रोग की अधिकता जो रोग भारत में पहली बार अप्रैल, १९६० में हुआ था, जनवरी, १९६१ में काफी कम है । मध्य प्रदेश में जनवरी से जुलाई, १९६१ तक १०५ घोड़े मरे, जबकि अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, १९६० तक २८७८ मरे थे ।

(ख) पशुधन के रोगों पर नियन्त्रण करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है जिनको सलाह दी गई है कि :

(१) स्पर्शजन्य रोग अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दक्षिण अफ्रीकी घोड़ों की बीमारी को एक अनुसूचित रोग के रूप में शामिल करें ।

(२) पशुओं को अनिवार्य रूप में टीका लगाने तथा दाग लगाने की व्यवस्था करें ।

(३) घोड़े आदि की बड़ी भीड़ रोकें जैसे पशुधन के मेले और बाजार ।

(४) घोड़ों को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में तथा राज्य के अन्दर एक रोगग्रस्त क्षेत्र से स्वच्छ क्षेत्र में लाने ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगायें।

(५) हानि पहुंचाने वाले घोड़ों को यथा समय टीके लगवायें ।

(६) राज्य के किसी भाग में रोग के फैलते ही, रोग निदान की पुष्टि करने के लिये भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान संस्था के निदेशक से परामर्श करें ।

(७) व्यापार मार्गों का निर्धारण करें, राज्य में अन्दर आने वाले पशुओं के निरीक्षण के लिये चौकियां स्थापित करें तथा जिन पशुओं को टीके न लगे हों उनको टीके लगवाएं । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस रोग के नियन्त्रण के लिये एक अलग घोड़ा बीमारी अधिनियम लागू किया है ।

भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान संस्था इस रोग के नियन्त्रण के लिये टीका तैयार कर रही है और यह मांग आने पर राज्य सरकारों को सम्भरित किया जाता है । इस रोग के नियन्त्रण के सम्बन्ध में समन्वय करने और परामर्श देने के लिये एक विशेषज्ञ समिति भी बनाई गई है ।

Telephone Connections in Ferozepur

2716. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have applied for telephone connections in Ferozepore (Punjab) and have not been provided with telephones so far; and

(b) by what time the remaining applicants will be provided with telephones?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 38(upto 31st July, 1961).

(b) Installation of more telephones is dependent on increasing the equipment capacity in the exchange. This question is being examined, keeping the availability of the resources in view.

रेलवे के उत्पादन केन्द्र

२७१७. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों में भारतीय रेलवे ने उत्पादन में क्या प्रगति की है;

(ख) क्या भारतीय रेलवे उत्पादन केन्द्रों का सामान विदेशों को निर्यात भी किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन देशों को और कौन-सा सामान निर्यात किया गया या किया जाता है?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) **चितरंजन रेल-इंजन कारखाना और इन्टीग्रल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना, भारतीय रेलवे के उत्पादन केन्द्र हैं । इन केन्द्रों में रेल-इंजन और सवारी डिब्बों के उत्पादन की प्रगति का एक बयान साथ नत्थी है ।**

(ख) विभिन्न देशों से जो टेंडर मांगे गये थे, उसके उत्तर में भारत के राजकीय व्यापार निगम (स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया) ने सवारी डिब्बा कारखाने में तैयार सवारी डिब्बों के लिए पाकिस्तान और अर्जनटाइना को टेन्डर दिया था । इन टेन्डरों के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय की अभी प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

२६-८-१९६१ को लोक सभा में श्री अमर सिंह डामर के अतारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या २७१७ के भाग (क) के उत्तर से सम्बन्धित बयान जिसमें भारतीय रेलों के उत्पादन केन्द्रों (अर्थात् चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना, चितरंजन और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना, पेरम्बूर) में रेल इंजन और सवारी डिब्बों के उत्पादन की प्रगति बतायी गयी है ।

(१) चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना :– उत्पादन १९६०–६१ में शुरू हुआ ।

वर्ष	रेल इंजनों का उत्पादन
अक्टूबर, १९५० से मार्च, ५१ तक.	७ डब्ल्यू जी
१९५१–५२	१७ डब्ल्यू जी
१९५२–५३	३३ डब्ल्यू जी
१९५३–५४	६४ डब्ल्यू जी
१९५४–५५	९८ डब्ल्यू जी
१९५५–५६	१२९ डब्ल्यू जी
१९५६–५७	१५६ डब्ल्यू जी
१९५७–५८	१६४ डब्ल्यू जी
१९५८–५९	१६४ डब्ल्यू जी + १ डब्ल्यू टी
१९५९–६०	१६४ डब्ल्यू जी + ९ डब्ल्यू टी
१९६०–६१	१७३ डब्ल्यू जी
१९६१–६२ (३०-६-६१ तक)	४२ डब्ल्यू जी
	१२११ डब्ल्यू जी + १० डब्ल्यू टी = १२२१

(२) सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना : उत्पादन १९५५–५६ में शुरू हुआ ।

वर्ष	सवारी डिब्बों के खोल का उत्पादन
अक्टूबर, ५५ से मार्च, ५६ तक.	१२
१९५६–५७	८८
१९५७–५८	२२२
१९५८–५९	३८१
१९५९–६०	४४७
१९६०–६१	५८३
१९६१–६२ (३०-६-६१ तक)	१५१
	१८८४

रेलवे के लिये मशीनरी का आयात

७२१८. **श्री प० ला० बाकपाल** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार रेलवे परिवहन के लिये कितने मूल्य की मशीनरी का आयात करना चाहती है ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में रेल परिवहन के लिए बाहर से जो संयंत्र और मशीन मंगाने का प्रस्ताव है, उसकी संभावित लागत लगभग १२.५० करोड़ रुपये होगी ।

Loss to Highways by Floods

2719. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated loss, State-wise, as a result of unprecedented floods in Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Maharashtra to the Highways, bridges and culverts; and

(b) when they will be restored?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The approximate estimated flood damage to National Highways State-wise during this year is:

(1) Kerala . . Rs. 25·54 lakhs.
(2) Madras . . Rs. 0·20 lakhs.
(3) Mysore . . Rs. 1·70 lakhs.
(4) Orissa . . Rs. 0·47 lakhs.
(5) Maharashtra . Rs. 7·00 lakhs.

(b) The flood damage repairs in a number of cases have already been carried out while in some cases the repairs are expected to be completed in a couple of months. It may, however, take about a year to repair the damages to National Highway bridges in some cases.

कोयला क्षेत्रों के साथ रेल सम्पर्क

२७२०. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने कटनी और अनूपपुर विभागों को सिंगरौली कोयला-क्षेत्रों के साथ मिलाने के लिये एक रेलवे लाइन बनाने के हेतु यातायात के सर्वेक्षण और उसके परिणाम का पता लगाने तथा भूमि आदि नापने का आदेश दिया है ;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए चालू वर्ष १९६१–६२ के दौरान कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों को मिलाने वाली रेलवे लाइन किस स्टेशन से बिछाई जायेगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) सिंगरौली कोयला-क्षेत्र को कटनी-अनूपपुर सेक्शन से किसी उपयुक्त स्थान पर मिलाने के लिए बड़ी लाइन के प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वे की मंजूरी दी गई है ।

(ख) छः लाख रुपये ।

(ग) स्टेशन के बारे में अभी कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है । प्रस्तावित लाइन को

कटनी अनूपपुर सेक्शन से किस स्थान पर मिलाना संभव होगा. यह बात एलाइनमेंट पर निर्भर है और यह तभी मालूम होगा जब इंजीनियरिंग सर्वे पूरा हो जाये ।

Medical College, Cuttack (Orissa)

2721. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open graduates medical course in the S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack; and

(b) if not, the difficulties in the way?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Orissa Medical School was upgraded into a Medical College in 1944. The College imparts training to the students for the degree course, i.e., M.B. B.S. In addition, the Government of Orissa have sanctioned the opening with effect from 1960 of post-graduate classes in the following subjects:

Subject		No. of Students
(1) Surgery	M.S. (General Surgery)	3
	M.S. (with Ophthalmology)	1
	Diploma in Ophthalmology	2
	M.S. (E.N.T.)	1
(2) Medicine	M.D. (General Medicine)	2
	M.D. (Social & Preventive Medicine)	1
(3) Obstetrics—M.O.		2
(4) Gynaecology—D.G.O.		4
(5) Anaesthesiology—D.A.		2
(6) Physiology—Ph.D.		1
(7) Biochemistry—Ph.D.		1
(8) Pathology—Ph.D.		2
(9) Pharmacology—Ph.D.		4
(10) Anatomy—Ph.D.		1

Rural Electrification in Orissa

2722. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been made to Orissa Government in 1960-61 and 1961-62 for implementing schemes of rural electrification in Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance in 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(c) the scheme for which this assistance has been given?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). In November, 1958, State Governments were informed by the Planning Commission that selected rural electrification schemes included in the State Plans would be eligible for Central loan assistance on easy terms, from the year 1959-60. On these loans, interest alone is payable during the first five years and repayment of the loan with interest in equal annual instalments is to be spread over a subsequent period of 25 years. The loan assistance for these schemes was to be accommodated within the total Central assistance to individual State Governments for Plan schemes. All the State Governments were requested to forward the project reports containing details of their schemes, and also to indicate how the proposed assistance was to be adjusted within the ceilings in respect of Central assistance already fixed. The Government of Orissa reported that their requirement of funds for rural electrification schemes during 1960-61 was Rs. 24.45 lakhs. This was, however, not approved for Central loan assistance as the State Government did not furnish the details of the schemes nor did they indicate the manner in which the amount was to be adjusted within the overall ceiling fixed for the State for 1960-61. As regards the financial year 1961-62, no proposals for Central assistance have so far been received from the Government of Orissa.

(c) Does not arise.

Family Planning

2723. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fast rate of growth in population as revealed by census of 1961 any fresh decisions have been taken with regard to expansion of family planning schemes; and

(b) the effects, if any, observed so far in any area of the family planning schemes of Government?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir. It was anticipated that the census of 1961 would reveal rapid growth of population in the country and family planning programme has been formulated keeping in view this development.

(b) It is too early to assess the effects of the implementation of the family planning schemes on birth rates. Wide awareness in favour of family planning has been created. The number of persons using contraceptives and the number of sterilization operations have gradually increased.

Seminar on Plant Protection

2724. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on plant protection was held at Jaipur recently;

(b) the names of the persons who attended it; and

(c) the main features of discussion and decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes; the seminar was held from 26th to 28th July, 1961.

(b) A list showing the names of the delegates is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 72].

(c) (i) The following subjects were discussed at the Seminar:—

(1) Ways and means of intensifying plant protection work and the role of Panchayat Samities etc. in furthering this work.

(2) Organising Campaigns against important pests and diseases.

(3) Popularisation of plant protection measures through publicity and demonstration.

(4) Training in plant protection to officials and non-officials.

(5) Role of Panchayat Samities and Co-operative Societies and other agencies in the stocking, and sale of pesticides and plant protection equipment.

(ii) The main recommendations of the Seminar are given in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 73.]

'Rashtra Kalash'

2725. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the award of 'Rashtra Kalash' is given by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details of this award; and

(c) the names of States recommended for these awards?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the scheme for award of Community Prizes for increasing agricultural production, the 'Rashtra Kalash' is awarded to the State/Union Territory which achieves the highest percentage of increase in production of foodgrains during a crop season (Rabi or Kharif) over the average out-turn of the preceding 3 corresponding seasons, subject to the condition that the increase is 15 per cent or more.

(c) (1) Bihar	Rabi	1958-59
(2) Himachal Pradesh	Kharif	1959-60
(3) Madhya Pradesh	Rabi	1959-60

Mechanised Farm in Madhya Pradesh

2726. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an experts' committee had recently visited Betul in M.P. to select a site for the mechanised farm proposed to be set up there;

(b) if so, what are its findings; and

(c) by what time the Government of India propose to take a decision?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Committee has called for further data from the State Government about the site proposed. A decision will be taken after the relevant information is received.

Passenger Trains on Loop Lines

2727. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passenger trains are stopped on loop lines when they are crossing;

(b) whether it is not dangerous and does it not cause inconvenience to the public; and

(c) what is the technical difficulty in bringing the trains on the platforms?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) No, when provided with platforms.

(c) Does not arise.

Paddy Seed

2728. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether after five years of research Kashmir Agriculture Department has succeeded in evolving a paddy seed named Kashmir-60, a cross-breed of China or Japan varieties; and

(b) if so, whether the seed will be cultivated successfully in other parts of the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes. It has been evolved out of a cross supplied to the Jammu and Kashmir Government by the Rice Research Institute, Cuttack about seven years ago.

(b) The good performance of K-60 in Jammu and Kashmir will be brought to the notice of the Departments of Agriculture of other paddy growing States with a view to determining its suitability and merit over existing varieties.

Dismissal of Railway Employees

2729. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Railway Staff have been dismissed during the last 3 months under the National Service Security Rules;

(b) if so, their number and places of work; and

(c) whether the action was taken in connection with the 1960 general strike?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The service of only one railway employee posted at Ratlam has been terminated during the last 3 months under the Railway Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1954.

(c) No.

Telephone Exchanges

2730. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the automatisation of Telephone exchanges at Madurai, Trichinopoly and Salem will be completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that Madurai was scheduled to be completed during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, reasons for the delay; and

(d) whether there is a proposal for increasing lines in Madurai exchange?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The automatisation of Madurai, Trichinopoly and Salem are likely to be completed by January, 1962, April 1965 and October, 1962 respectively.

(b) Yes.

(c) Due to difficulties in acquisition of site and building construction.

(d) Yes, the existing manual exchange of 1,000 lines will be replaced by 2,400 lines of auto exchange. There is a proposal for further increase by 500 lines also.

Import of Foodgrains

2731. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2928 on the 7th April, 1961 and state:

(a) the value of the 2,393 thousand metric tons of foodgrains imported from U.S.A. during the year 1960-61;

(b) whether the prices have shown increase as compared to previous years;

(c) how much has been paid in the shape of freights to U.S. Flag ships; and

(d) what will be proportion of foodgrains to be shipped in Indian Flag ships during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) About Rs. 74 crores in cost and freight.

(b) There has been no rise in the price of wheat but there has been a slight increase in the price of rice.

(c) About Rs. 10 crores.

(d) No proportion is laid down for carriage of foodgrains from U.S.A. in Indian Vessels, but attempts are made to use all Indian tonnage available.

Ticket Collectors

2732. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the strength of Ticket Collectors during the year 1961-62;

(b) if so, by how much;

(c) what is the present strength in the various Railways; and

(d) whether the 2,000 and odd temporary Ticket Collectors have been made permanent?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, on some Railways.

(b) By about 195.

(c) 8,508 in all grades.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Drinking Water Supply for Municipal Corporations in India

2733. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation has been made for drinking water supply for the 4 major Municipal Corporations in India for 1961-62;

(b) if so, how much for Madras; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 92 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

Rice Crisis at Raima of Amarpur

2734. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to serious rice crisis at Raima of Amarpur, rice is being sold there at the rate of Rs. 2 per seer *i.e.*, Rs. 80 per maund; and

(b) if so, what immediate action is going to be taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The market prices of rice never rose to Rs. 80 per maund at Raima. Towards the end of January, 1961, the market price of rice in Raima area of Amarpur Sub-division started rising and in the first half of June the price had touched the level of Rs. 40 per maund.

In order to check this rising trend in prices and to give relief to the public, a Fair Price Shop was opened at Raima Bazar on 14th February, 1961, and the sale of rice started from this shop at the rate of Rs. 18 per maund. Fair Price Shops were also opened at other places in the area such as Gandacherra and Natunbazar. As a result of this step and with the harvesting of aush and jum crops, the market prices came down to Rs. 24 to Rs. 27 per maund during the 1st week of August, 1961.

Motor Transport in Assam

2735. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce State Motor Transport system from Dharmanagar (Tripura) to Silchar (Assam);

(b) whether Government of Assam have agreed to nationalise Motor Transport from Silchar to Chauraibari, the terminal station being the point of both Tripura and Assam border; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Tripura Administration against the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to introduce State Transport services from Dharamanagar to Silchar but a scheme for the nationalisation of motor transport services from Silchar to Soraibari is under the consideration of the Government of Assam. As, however, the entire route from Silchar to Soraibari lies in Assam, the Tripura Administration are not concerned in the matter.

Floods in South India

2736. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss of life and property due to the recent floods in the Southern States of Mysore, Madras and Kerala; and

(b) the total amount of assistance provided by the Centre to them, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Assessment of loss of life and property due to the recent floods has not yet been completed by the State Governments.

(b) A ways and means advance of Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned to the Government of Mysore. This is to be adjusted against Central assistance that the State Government may be eligible in accordance with the pattern of Central financial assistance. Request of the Government of Kerala for Central financial assistance is under consideration while no such request has ben received from the Government of Madras.

Reserve Forest in Tripura

2737. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total area in acreage under the Reserve Forest in Tripura on or before 1950;

(b) what is the total area in acreage under the afforestation or reserve forest in Tripura at present;

(c) whether any problem has so far been faced by Government in the implementation of this scheme of afforestation; and

(d) if so, the nature of problems and the remedies that are sought to be taken up to eradicate such difficulties?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Milk Supply Scheme, Agartala

2738. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of daily milk supply from the Milk Supply Scheme, Agartala;

(b) the ratio of profits to the total capital invested in the scheme so far;

(c) whether cows are being kept by Government for that purpose;

(d) if so, the number thereof; and

(e) if not, how and wherefrom the milk is being collected for supply to the consumers of Agartala town?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) About 14 mds.

(b) Upto July 1961, the profits were 0·80 per cent of the capital invested.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Milk is being collected through co-operative societies from the villages around Agartala town.

Settlement of Swedish Team in U.P.

2739. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Swedish team consisting of farmers, brick-layers, carpenters, mechanics and electricians is going to settle in Dhanaura, a U.P. village in October in furtherance of a Swedish Aid programme; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). It is learnt that no such proposal is included in the Swedish Aid Programme. This Ministry has also no information and it does not deal with this subject. Enquiries are, however, being made and will be laid on the Table of the House when any information is available.

Salt Wells in Manipur

2740. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether salt wells are sold by public auction in Manipur; and

(b) the annual revenue from such salt wells for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme

2741. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have submitted revised scheme for Mahanadi delta irrigation to the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) whether the original scheme of Mahanadi delta Irrigation was made by the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(c) in what respects the revised scheme differ and the amount of extra

money involved and whether the amount would be made available during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The Government of Orissa have intimated that the revised cost of the scheme will be about Rs. 25·00 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 14·92 crores excluding the prorata cost of the Hirakud dam. As the revised project report has not yet been received, no comparison can be made between the old and the revised estimates. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made for the scheme during the Third Five Year Plan.

Prices of Sugar

2742. Shri K. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent past the price of sugar has gone up in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what is the reason; and

(c) what measure Government is going to adopt to check this rise?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have informed that a few instances of sale of sugar at somewhat higher price in Bombay City and Nagpur recently came to their notice. In Bombay City such sales were confined to second-hand sales of superior grades of sugar by petty dealers. In case of Nagpur, this was due to irregular arrival of wagons.

(c) The State Government has arranged to meet full requirements of the consumers through fair price and authorised retail shops.

Loss of Foodgrains

2743. Shri G. K. Jedhe:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the loss of foodgrains in Central godowns due to the Panchet floods in Poona;

(b) whether any quantity of foodgrains is useful for human consumption; and

(c) how much quantity of foodgrains has been supplied by Government to the flood sufferers so far in Poona and Poona District?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The sudden and heavy flood at Poona washed away 10 tonnes of wheat and damaged 6,268 tonnes (6,196 tonnes rice and 72 tonnes wheat) which became unfit for human consumption out of a total stock of 7,091 tonnes (7,019 tonnes rice and 72 tonnes wheat) held by the Central Government in the godowns at Poona.

(b) 823 tonnes rice approximately.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra have issued about 24 tonnes rice to the flood sufferers in Poona out of the stocks lifted by them from the Central Government.

उत्तर रेलवे पर रुड़ा स्टेशन

२७४४. श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के रुड़ा स्टेशन का गोदाम प्लेटफार्म बहुत समय से टूटी-फूटी हालत में पड़ा है जिस के कारण इस पर से बैलगाड़ियां नहीं गुजर सकतीं और माल लादने-उतारने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मरम्मत के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये और कब तक इसकी मरम्मत हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

तृतीय श्रेणी के रेलवे कर्मचारियों को सुविधायें

२७४५. श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों (अनुसचिवीय कर्मचारीवर्ग) को दी जाने वाली अवकाश आदि की सुविधाओं में कोई कमी कर दी गई है और उन्हें अन्य कर्मचारियों की तरह महीने के दूसरे शनिवार की छुट्टी नहीं मिलती ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इसका कितने कर्मचारियों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(घ) क्या इस बारे में कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). जो रेल कर्मचारी सभी सार्वजनिक अवकाश पाने के हकदार है, उनकी अनियत छुट्टी प्रति कैलेण्डर वर्ष १५ से घटा कर १२ दिन कर दी गयी है ।

महीने के दूसरे शनिवार को अवकाश केवल प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों में दिया जाता है ।

(ग) सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ). कुछ मंडलों के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और कारखानों के क्लर्कों की ओर से प्रतिवेदन मिले हैं लेकिन उन्हें नामंजूर कर दिया गया ।

Diesel Engines

2746. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of diesel engines acquired for Western Railways on the metre gauge section are not serviceable;

(b) the reasons for the non-serviceability of these diesel engines; and

(c) the programme of repairing these engines so as to make them serviceable?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

P. & T. Building, Patamundai, Orissa

2747. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 905 on the 17 August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the departmental post office at Patamundai is still housed in an old rented house even after the completion of the new building in 1959;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not shifting the office to the new building;

(c) whether some portion of the new building has been damaged; and

(d) if so, who is responsible for the damage?

Th Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) The new building has not yet been made over to the Department by C.P.W.D. as some more items of work like sinking of well, sanitary installations etc. remain to be completed. That Department is being prevailed upon to complete the work early.

(c) and (d). No information, as the Department has not yet taken over the building.

Headquarters of Western Railway

2748. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Passengers Users Association Board strongly represented to the Railway Board to shift the Headquarters of Western Railway to Ahmedabad or any suitable place like Baroda in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A reference was received from Rail and Road Passengers' Association, Baroda, in July 1960 forwarding the Resolution passed in their general meeting at Baroda asking for shifting of Western Railway's Headquarters from Bombay to a more suitable place.

(c) After giving the matter full consideration the Association was advised that it was neither feasible nor necessary, from operational point of view, to shift the headquarters of Western Railway from Bombay.

Staff Cars and Quarters of I.A.C.

2749. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff cars maintained by the I.A.C. and the base-wise number of such vehicles;

(b) the yearly maintenance charges of those vehicles;

(c) whether there is any scheme to provide houses for the staff at the bases;

(d) if so, how much was earmarked for the construction of houses for the staff during the year 1960-61; and

(e) the progress made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Corporation have a total of 26 staff cars, the base-wise distribution being: Bombay-7; Calcutta-5; Delhi-14.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). A sum of Rs. 4·5 lakhs was provided for construction of staff quarters during the year 1960-61 but no expenditure was incurred. This amount has, however, been carried forward to the year 1961-62. A provision of Rs. 2·5 crores has been made for construction of staff quarters during the 3rd Five Year Plan.

Passenger Fares and Freight Charges of I.A.C.

2750. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise excess and short collections of passenger fares and freight charges by I.A.C. since its nationalisation, separately; and

(b) the measures taken to avoid excess and short collections?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The collection of the requisite information right from 1953 will involve considerable labour and time. The Corporation have, however, undertaken such a survey in respect of their Bombay area for the year 1960-61. This has revealed that there has been a short collection of Rs. 15,333 in passenger fares in this area during 1960-61 as against the total revenue collected of Rs. 4·31 crores which works out to 0·04 per cent. The Corporation are satisfied that the short collections during the earlier periods will also be comparatively less. In view of this it is considered that collection of such elaborate

statistics for the earlier periods will not be commensurate with the labour and time involved.

Basic and Cultural Literature in Indian Languages

2751. **Shri Keshava**: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have announced a third scheme for Basic and Cultural Literature in Indian Languages;

(b) whether there is any rule under which 4 copies of English translation of the manuscript or book are to be submitted and does that rule state that the review of the matter will be made on the basis of the English translation and the competitors are requested to ensure a careful translation;

(c) how can the basis of judgment of competition of the regional languages on the English translation submitted, help to promote the very purpose of the scheme; and

(d) whether Government will consider the crucial question of deleting this rule altogether, from the announcement and issue a statement to that effect?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) It was so; but it has now been decided that the work should be initially reviewed in the language in which it has been written. A Press Note to this effect has since been issued.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

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12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Serving of Notice on Residents of Huts in Prasad Nagar about Demolition of Huts

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri B. K. Gaikwad, which reads as follows:

"About 2,200 families of Scheduled Caste people are residing in huts in Prasad Nagar (near East Patel Nagar) New Delhi, for more than 4 years. They have been served with 6 hours notice to vacate and demolish their huts in these rainy days without providing them any such alternative accommodation. That has caused great danger to these poor families in these rainy days."

What is the position?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Prasad Nagar is an area declared as a "development area" in November, 1958 under section 12 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 and no unauthorised construction is permissible in such areas under this Act.

As some unauthorised construction has taken place in this area after its declaration as a "development area", the Delhi Development Authority are serving notices of vacation and demolition of these constructions under section 30 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. I should like to have it specially noted that the huts that were in existence in this area before it was declared as a "development area" are not affected by such notices.

It is not obligatory on the part of the Delhi Development Authority to give any alternative accommodation to people who construct huts in an unauthorised manner. It is a fact that such notices of vacation and demolition have been issued to the owners of huts of unauthorised construction in this area which sprang up after the area was declared as a "development area", but keeping in view the hardships likely to be caused to the dwellers of these huts in these rainy days, no such notice has actually been executed. In fact, no demolition has taken place in this area for the last two months and, therefore, no hardship has been caused recently to any dweller

[Shri Karmarkar]

of unauthorised construction in this area.

The huts which were in existence before the area was declared as "development area" were 1,700 and those which sprang up after the declaration of the area as "development area" is 500 approximately.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Since it is very difficult in the rainy season to get accommodation, taking into consideration all their difficulties will he at least provide them with sites, if not accommodation, so that they can go and stay there?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Karmarkar: All cases are considered by the Delhi Development Authority for granting such concessions as are open to them. In the case of these unauthorised constructions, because it is raining, the notices have not been executed. We do not propose to execute them so long as the rains are there. Now, we cannot have both the the things; we cannot have a developed Delhi and, yet, have all the time unauthorised constructions. According to the Delhi Development Act, we are enjoined to isue instructions for the efficient administration of the Act, and not to retard the action of the Development Authority.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Member says is that there is a human element involved in it when 1,700 families are dislocated. They need not be given comfortable houses; but, at any rate, outside Delhi or somewhere they must be provided with some other and. That is all what he wants to be done.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): In addition to that, the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is the direct responsibility of the Government of India, for which we have got the Commissioner and all that. So, could not the hon. Minister consult the Home Minister and give them some site somewhere, as that is the special responsibility of the Government of India?

Mr. Speaker: Delhi Development authority may be quite competent to serve notices and demolish the huts and, possibly, it may be its duty to clear up all these places. But what happens to the 1,700 families who are living in these huts? Though, strictly speaking, it may not be their direct responsibility, what about the hardship caused to the poor residents who will be rendered homeless?

Shri Karmarkar: I would not like concessions to Scheduled Castes to be mixed up with this question. In Delhi what is happening today is that 1,00,000 constructions are coming up every year, and if we do not take some firm action against these unauthorised constructions, in a few years' time Delhi will not be worth living. I can assure the House of that.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statement of the hon. Minister, I do not give my consent to this adjournment motion.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw your attention to the fact that an entire political party and an independent Member of this House, Shri Banerjee, have withdrawn from this House and the benches are empty? May I know whether the reasons for their withdrawal were communicated to you?

Shri Vajpayee: This question need not be raised. Every hon. Member, belonging to any party, is free to go out of the House at any time.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The time of the House is precious and it ought not to be wasted like this. We will now take up the next item.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

AIR CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Air Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O.-1903 dated the 12th August, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3170/61].

12·09 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* NEGOTIATIONS WITH E.N.I. CONCERNING PETROLEUM PROJECTS

Mr. Speaker: Shri K. D. Malaviya may make a statement regarding negotiations with E.N.I. concerning petroleum projects.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): On an invitation from the Government of India, Mr. Enrico Mattei, President of the E.N.I. visited this country in Oecember, 1960, when I resumed my discussion with him in connection with technical and credit assistance in the field of our petroleum industry. The President of E.N.I. appreciated the advance made by India in the field of oil and offered us a credit of 100 million dollars to cover the foreign exchange cost of projects covering several aspects of petroleum industry. Since this offer was made in December 1960, negotiations have been going on with regard to the details of arrangements for credit and technical assistance. These matters were further discussed with Mr. Mattei during my visit to Italy in June last.

I am glad to report to the House that accord on all points has now been reached and formal agreement will be signed with E.N.I. in the evening today. The Agreement which has now been reached, will provide for a 100 million dollar credit being given by E.N.I. for public sector petroleum projects in two categories; the first category includes projects for which the general provision has already been made in the Third Five-Year Plan, such as transport pipe line for petroleum products from Barauni to Delhi and Barauni to Calcutta, gas fractionation plant, liquid petroleum gas bottling plant and distribution facilities, lubricating oil plant, supply of crude oil production equipments and also distribution equipments. Among the list of projects is also included contract drilling for any areas specified by the O&NGC. In the second category come additional projects like Petro-Chemicals and some others for which the Planning Commission and other Ministries have further to be consulted for concurrence and for which consultations have also to be made with E.N.I. in due course. Time schedule for projects under first category, however, is such as to enable them to be executed within the Third Plan period.

This is the first arrangement for collaboration with Italy for the development of our oil industry in India and I take this opportunity to convey the appreciation of our Government for the readiness with which the E.N.I. have come forward to help our petroleum projects. I hope this collaboration will be the forerunner of many more to come in the future.

In response to the Government's invitation for offers from foreign oil companies for joining us in the search for oil in India, there was also a proposal from the E.N.I. made in July 1960, for a participatory venture for exploration and production of crude oil in the Cutch area. After some discussion during my visit to Italy last June, this proposal has been substituted by an additional offer for a credit of 20 million dollars for collaboration with O&NGC in oil exploration. This collaboration, however, contemplates, *inter alia*, supply of specialised services including equipments. This

offer, however, is still under the consideration of the Government of India. As soon as this proposal has received final consideration, the O&NGC will be asked to take up the details with E.N.I. for starting exploratory programme in the Cutch area. If, however, this basis will not be acceptable to the E.N.I. there is every prospect of new proposals for participatory venture for exploration and production of oil being re-negotiated.

12·12 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further.....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will resume his seat. I thought he will give notice of a question. A question may be tabled and not a 'calling attention' notice. I wanted the office to inform him about it. If he gave notice of a question, I wil get the answer from the hon. Minister.

Shri Tyagi: In fact, yesterday when I say you in your Chamber, you told me that I could give a 'calling attention' notice for today. Therefore, I again gave the notice. It is an important matter because there is a mention that according to the clearly defined policy of the Government, the Police are not going to enter temples, whether of the Sikhs or of the Hindus. It is a sensational matter and I want this misunderstanding to be cleared. I do not know why this is being avoided and why the hon. Minister is being consulted in the matter. If the hon. Minister is to be accommodated, I have also got an equal right to be accommodated.

Mr. Speaker: I have not put down the 'calling atention' notice for today. I had in my mind a doubt whether I should not allow the hon. Member to give notice of a question. It is true he came to me. After he left me, I thought that the better procedure would not be by way of a 'calling attention' notice but by way of a question so that he might have an opportunity to know also why and under what circumstances this order has been passed. By way of mere 'calling attention' notice, he will only get a 'yes' or 'no'. Then there is no more information than what he has himself given.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know whether it is true. Why do they not think of contradicting it and say that that is not the policy? I wanted to give the Treasury Benches a chance of doing that. If they do not want to avail of it, it is another matter.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister in a position to say what exactly the situation is?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Your idea, as you have said, is that either it should come in the form of a 'calling attention' notice or in the form of a question. Then I can certainly answer it.

Mr. Speaker: I will put it down for tomorrow.

Shri Tyagi: Shall I take it that all these mosques, temples and religious places are sanctuaries for criminals?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Nothing is lost . . .

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is obvious that it will be highly undesirable for these sacred places of worship to become sanctuaries for evil-doers That is obvious. It does not require any other answer. But there are certain circumstances as to when action should be taken and when it should not be taken. Other considerations come into play there. Those

considerations cannot be answered by a 'yes' or 'no' because all the circumstances have to be taken into account.

Shri Tyagi: Why issue warrants then?

Mr. Speaker: I will put it on the Order Paper tomorrow. Then the hon. Minister will make a statement.

Shri Tyagi: It is something ridiculous.

12.14 hrs.

REPRIMAND TO SHRI R. K. KARANJIA

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We shall now take up the item of business regarding the reprimand of Shri R. K. Karanjia.

The House is, of course, well aware that the moment we take up this matter we will, in a sense, be functioning as the High Court of Parliament. This will be a solemn occasion and we do not deliberate then. It emphasises the authority and sovereignty of Parliament. I need hardly emphasise that when Shri Karanjia is being reprimanded, there should be pin-drop silence, so that the dignity and authority of this House is maintained and the significance of the reprimand and the solemnity of it is emphasised.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Are you, Sir, improving upon the Constitution by making this House the High Court of Parliament? Under the Constitution, our powers are defined.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the reprimand is concerned, there is no more deliberation upon that. We exercise the powers of a deliberative assembly while imposing the reprimand. When executing it, we function, in a sense, as the High Court of Parliament: I never said " the High Court of Parliament". Let us not under-estimate our own privileges.

Watch and Ward Officer.

Watch and Ward Officer: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Is Shri R. K. Karanjia in attendance?

Watch and Ward Officer: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Bring him in.

(Shri R. K. Karanjia was then brought in and he stood at the Bar of the House.)

Mr. Speaker: R. K. Karanjia, the House has adjudged you guilty of committing a gross breach of privilege and contempt of the House for publishing in the issue dated the 15th April, 1961, of the *Blitz*, of which you are the editor, a libellous despatch under the heading 'The Kripaloony Impeachment'. That despatch, in its tenor and content, libelled an honourable member of this House and cast reflections on him on account of his speech and conduct in the House and referred to him in a contemptuous and insulting manner. As editor, you had a high responsibility to exercise utmost caution and discretion in commenting on the speech and conduct of an honourable member of Parliament in his capacity as such member, yet you published words calculated to bring him into odium, contempt and ridicule. This offence of yours was further aggravated by the type of explanation you chose to submit to the Committee of Privileges.

In the name of this House, I accordingly reprimand you for committing a gross breach of privilege and contempt of this House.

I now direct you to withdraw.

(Shri R. K. Karanjia then withdrew.)

12·17 hrs.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the motion moved by Shi Jaganatha Rao on the 28th August, 1961.

The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts be further extended upto the last day of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

12:19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 1961-62—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1961-62.

Shri Assar may continue his speech.

श्री आसर (रत्नागिरि) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेशों में हमारे देश के जो अम्बैसेडर्ज आदि हैं, उनके द्वारा वहां रहने वाले भारतीयों के साथ जो बर्ताव होता है, उसके बारे में मैं कल बता रहा था । विदेशों में अपने दूतावासों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के सिलेक्शन के बारे में मैं कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं । उन कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों का सिलेक्शन करते समय यह देखना आवश्यक है कि वे विदेशों में जा कर हमारे देश की कीर्ति बढ़ायें । मुझे यह कहते हुये दुःख होता है कि हमारे नजदीक के देश नेपाल में, जो कि हमारा मित्र राष्ट्र है, हमारे एक कल्चरल आफ़िसर ने जो कृत्य किये थे उससे हमारे देश की कीर्ति बढ़ी नहीं है, बल्कि उससे हमारे देश के बारे में वहां पर घृणा का निर्माण हुआ है । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जब जब हम अपने अधिकारियों का सिलेक्शन करें, तब तब इस बात पर अच्छी तरह से विचार कर लिया करें कि किसको सिलैक्ट करने से हमारे देश की कीर्ति बढ़ेगी या घटेगी । हम उसका ही सिलेक्शन करें जो हमारे देश की की कीर्ति को बढ़ाने में सहायक हो ।

सिक्किम के बारे में भी कुछ बातें बतलाई गई हैं । हम सिक्किम को सहायता प्रदान कर रहे हैं । यह अच्छी बात है । उसको सहायता देना आवश्यक भी है । लेकिन हमें इसके साथ-साथ यह भी देखना चाहिये कि उसको विकास के लिये हम जो धन दे रहे हैं या जो आर्थिक सहायता दे रहे हैं, उस धनराशि का उपयोग योग्य तरीके से ही रहा है या नहीं । मुझे बताया गया है कि सिक्किम

*Published in the Gazette of India Extarordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 29-8-61.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

के महाराजकुमार और महाराज ने हमारी सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि वहां जो पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का काम चल रहा है, रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम चल रहा है, उसका और रोड्ज इत्यादि को उनके हाथ में सौंप दिया जाए। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं। आज की स्थिति को देखते हुये इस सब काम को उनके हाथ में सौंप देना ठीक नहीं होगा। इसका कारण यह है कि वहां टैक्निकल परसनेल की कमी है और ऐसे आदमियों की कमी है जो इस काम को अच्छी तरह से कर सकें। अगर हमने इस सब चीज को उनके साथ में सौंप दिया तो बाद में परेशानी हो सकती है। जब रोड्ज खराब हो जाती हैं या कोई और मुश्किल पेश आ जाती है तो हर बार हिन्दुस्तान से आदमी वहां भेजना ठीक नहीं होगा। डिफेंस को देखते हुये भी यह जरूरी है कि यह काम हमारे हाथ रहे, उस पर हमारा कब्जा बना रहे।

सिक्किम की जनता के नागरिकता के अधिकारों को ले कर वहां की जनता में और सिक्कम के महाराजकुमार में एक संघर्ष सा चल रहा है और नागरिकों की एक शिकायत बनी हुई है। मैं समझता हूं वहां पर इस प्रकार का संघर्ष होना और संघर्ष की स्थिति को चलते रहना ठीक नहीं। सिक्किम की विशेष परिस्थिति को देखते हुये और उस पर सम्भावित चीन के हमले को देखते हुये एक दृढ़ संगठन का वहां होना आवश्यक है। इस पर विचार करना आवश्यक है कि जो नागरिकता के बारे में हमने अधिकार दिए हैं और जो विचार किया है, उसको ले कर ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न न हो कि संघर्ष बढ़े। इस संघर्ष का अन्त होना चाहिये।

लाओस के लिये भी हम पैसा दे रहे हैं। वह ठीक भी है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि लाओस के मामले में आपके साथ जितने और राष्ट्र हैं, उनको भी इस में भागीदार बनना चाहिये और उनको भी इसमें सहायता प्रदान करनी चाहिये।

अब मैं चीनी की कीमतों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। यह सही है कि हमारे देश में चीनी की कीमतें बहुत अधिक हैं और अब तक हमने इस बात का प्रयत्न नहीं किया है कि इसकी कीमतें कम हों। इसके बारे में कोई ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। हम देखते हैं कि १२ करोड़ रुपये फारेन एक्सचेंज के प्राप्त करने के लिये हम ५ ५ करोड़ रुपये सब्सिडी के तौर पर दे रहे हैं। इतनी अधिक सब्सिडी दे कर के फोरेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करना क्या सही नीति है, इस पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर इस दृष्टि से भी विचार करें। यह सही है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी है और हमारे लिये फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाना बहुत आवश्यक है। लेकिन इतना बड़ा घाटा उठा करके हम कुछ फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करें और चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करें यह ठीक नहीं है। हमें चाहिये कि किसी तरह से हम चीनी की कीमतें कम करें। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं इसका एक तरीका यह हो सकता है कि जो बाई-प्रोडक्ट्स बनी हैं जैसे एलकोहोल है या अन्य वस्तुएं हैं, उनका सही इस्तेमाल करके कीमत को घटाया जा सकता है। आपके लिये यह सोचना बहुत आवश्यक है कि किस तरह से चीनी की कीमत को कम किया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में आप ठोस कदम उठायें और चीनी की कीमतों को कम करने का प्रयत्न करें।

हम नेशनल कैरेक्टर बिल्ड करना चाहते हैं और साथ ही साथ हम नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन की बात करते हैं। ये दोनों चीजें सही हैं और होनी चाहियें। लेकिन इसके लिये आपको शिक्षा के माध्यम में और शिक्षा प्रणाली में आमूल परिवर्तन करने होंगे। फिल्मों का भी इस में काफी

[श्री आसर]

योगदान है । जहां तक फिल्मों का सम्बन्ध है, दुर्भाग्य से स्थिति यह है कि जिन फिल्मों का आज देश में निर्माण होता है, वे अधिकांशतः ऐसी होती है कि उनको देख कर घृणा हुए बगैर नहीं रहती है । जो निर्माता है या दूसरे लोग हैं वे नैशनल करेक्टर बिल्ड अप करने का कोई विशेष प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं । उनकी दृष्टि आम तौर पर पैसे पर रहती है । हमारी सरकार इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रही है और आंखें मीचे बैठी है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि वह चुप क्यों है और क्यों इस चीज को देखती नहीं है । नैशनल काट्रेक्टर बिल्ड करने में फिल्मों को, सिनेमाओं को योग देना चाहिये । आज आप किसी भी फिल्म में चले जायें---आप उनमें एक्ट्रेसिस को हाफ-न्यड पायेंगे । इसका हमारे देश के नौजवानों और नव-युवतियों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है, इस का आप आसानी से अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं । स्कूल और कालेज के छात्र-छात्राओं पर क्या प्रभाव इस सब का पड़ता है, इस का अनुमान लगाना कठिन नहीं होना चाहिये । देश में नैशनल करेक्टर बिल्ड अप करने की दृष्टि से फिल्मों को योगदान करना चाहिये । आज देश किस ओर जा रहा है, इस पर आप विचार करें । फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को सही तरीके पर डेवलेप करने की दृष्टि से इस विषय में सरकार के लिये कोई सही और ठोस कदम उठाना आवश्यक है ।

अब मैं एवार्ड्ज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । इस में कुछ डिसक्रिमनेशन बरते जाने की शिकायत सुनने को मिलती है । एवार्ड देते समय हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि जिस फिल्म को एवार्ड दिया जा रहा है क्या वह इसकी हकदार है और इससे और कोई दूसरी अच्छी फिल्म तो नहीं है जिसको एवार्ड दिया जाना चाहिये । यह देखना भी हमारे लिये आवश्यक है कि नेशनल करेक्टर बिल्ड करने की दृष्टि से यह उपयोगी फिल्म है या नहीं है । आज स्थिति ऐसी है कि कुछ ऐसे सम्बन्ध हो जाते हैं कि जिनके कारण फिल्म अच्छी न भी हो तो भी एवार्ड दे दिये जाते हैं । मराठी में बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी फिल्मों का निर्माण होता है । मराठी की "जग्गाच्चा पाठीवर" और "आधीन कलश भग पाया" बहुत अच्छी थीं लेकिन उनको एवार्ड नहीं मिले । ऐसी-ऐसी फिल्मों का भी निर्माण हुआ है जो नेशनल करेक्टर बिल्ड अप करने की दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छी हैं लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि उनके अच्छी पिकचर्ज होते हुए भी, उन को एवार्ड नहीं दिये गये हैं और न ही एवार्ड देने का विचार किया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एवार्ड देने की पद्धति क्या है और क्या होनी चाहिये, इस पर भी क्या आप ने विचार किया है । एवार्ड देते समय क्या आप इस पर भी विचार करते हैं या नहीं कि वह फिल्म देश के निर्माण में उपयोगी है या नहीं । मैं चाहता हूं नेशनल करेक्टर बिल्ड अप करने का विचार हमारे आगे सब से पहले रहना चाहिये और जो डिसक्रिमिनेशन चलता है, उस को बन्द करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये ।

हिन्दू रिलिजस एंडोमेंट्स कमिशन का भी इस में जिक्र है । इसकी रिपोर्ट आने में बहुत देरी हो रही है । इस देरी का क्या कारण है, इसका हमें पता नहीं है । एक कारण से इसके विरुद्ध जनता है । एक तरफ आप नैशनल इंटैग्रेशन की बात करते हैं, राष्ट्रीय एकता की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप सिर्फ हिन्दू रिलिजस ट्रस्ट्स के बारे में कमिशन बिठाते हैं । अगर हिन्दू ट्रस्टों के बारे में आप एनक्वायरी करते हैं तो क्या वजह है कि दूसरे जो रिलिजन हैं, उनके ट्रस्टों के बारे में एनक्वायरी नहीं करते हैं । आप क्यों डिसक्रिमिनेशन बरतते हैं । अगर आप राष्ट्रीय एकता चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि आप

भेदभाव की नीति को त्यागें । यहां पर क्रिस्चियन भी हैं, मुस्लिम भी हैं, जैन भी हैं और उनके ट्रस्ट्स भी हैं । उनके ट्रस्टों के बारे में आप एनक्वायरी क्यों नहीं करते हैं और क्यों केवल हिन्दू ट्रस्टों के बारे में ही एनक्वायरी करते हैं । उनके ट्रस्टों के बारे में भी इस कमिशन को रिपोर्ट देने के लिये कहा जाये या नहीं, इस पर भी आप को विचार करना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bharucha.

Need to expedite development works in Sikkim and Bhutan

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,15,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1)

Question how far continuation of sugar export subsidy is desirable

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,00,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (8).

Need for more liberal grants to the Indian Law Institute and the Indian Society of International Law

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,01,000 in respect Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law be reduced Rs. 100." (17)

Need to abandon the policy of subsidising transport of coal by sea

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,00,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (21).

Government's position vis-a-vis Burmah Oil Company in so far as equity shares of Oil India are concerned.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,58,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, be reduced by Rs. 100." (27).

With regard to Demand No. 18 which relates to the Ministry of External Affairs and deals with aid to Sikkim and Bhutan, I desire to invite the attention of the House to very miserably small expenditure we are incurring in developing these two Himalayan kindgoms. It is necessary to appreciate the fact that a sum of Rs. 1 crore—barely Rs. 1 crore is being set apart for 1961-62 for expenditure there. If we turn to page 7 of the book of Supplementary demands, we find that only a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been set aside for power schemes in Sikkim and Rs. 25 lakhs for road construction and so on. I ask the House what can be done with Rs. 25 lakhs for power development. Hardly a thermal generating station can be set up. I think this outlay should be very considerably increased.

Coming to the question of assistance to Bhutan, we would be spending Rs. 17½ crores in the next five years, giving an average of Rs. 3½

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

crores a year. In the case of Bhutan, special attention is required to be paid to transport and communications development, because of the terrain which this country presents in the matter organising communications. Here, only a sum of Rs. 1½ crores for one year has been set apart, which, I think, is too small for this purpose. Let this House not forget that road transport development in Bhutan is not a matter of benefit for Bhutan alone. It is an investment in the security of this country itself. In passing I would like to pay my tribute to the Ruler of Bhutan who has very wisely permitted the foreign policy of that kingdom to be guided by this country and in appreciation of what Bhutan has been doing by way of co-operation with India, I think it is very necessary that the expenditure on road and communication development as also on the development of social services require to be stepped up.

Coming to Demand No. 42, on pages 13 and 14, dealing with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, where a sum of Rs. 5½ crores is required for payment of subsidy to the Indian sugar industry, I am afraid, the whole question requires to be thoroughly investigated. The facts are that the duties, and cesses imposed on this industry come to about 30 to 35 per cent of the cost of production of sugar. It appears at the moment at least that sugar production has been too much in this country and requires either control or regulation. It is rather surprising that as against the cost of production of sugar in foreign countries, which works out to round about Rs. 560 per ton, our cost is very nearly Rs. 750 or still more; it is nearly Rs. 200 more per ton.

Some time back, the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture stated that this whole question should be referred to the tariff Commission. I should like to know whether this has been done, because I am of the opinion that this whole policy requires to be revised.

Indian cannot afford to earn foreign exchange at such prohibitive cost by subsidinsing sugar for the purposes of export. Foriegn exchange must be earned at reasonable cost. We are going to earn, if we subsidise sugar export, round about Rs. 12 crores. As against that, the nation is paying about Rs. 5½ crores by way of subsidy. May I point out that that works out to purchasing foreign exchange at a premium of nearly 50 per cent? Who on earth ever heard of such a monostrous figure at this? In order to earn $2, are we going to pay $1 extra out of the nation's purse by way of subsidy to the producers?

I, therefore, submit that the entire question requires to be thoroughly investigated by the Tariff Commission, and if necessary, measures required for controlling the output of the sugar industry; this also requires to be looked into.

I do not think that after the industry has been organised in this country for a number of years, it is still in need of so much protection and subsidy. That does not speak well of the efficiency of the industry itself. Also, the industry is being guaranteed round about 12½ percent profits. I am of the opinion that the profits may be required to be looked into and reduced if necessary.

Coming to Demand No. 73 at pages 16 and 17 of the explanatory booklet, this demand refers to two important institutions under the Ministry of Law namely the Indian Law Institute and the Indian Society of International Law. I think an amount of Rs. 25,000 is being given to the Indian Law Institute. May I point out that both the Indian Law Institute as well as the Indian Society of International Law are very useful institutions, particularly

in the nascent stage of our constitutional development.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The Indian Law Institute gets Rs. 2 lakhs, and the Indian Society of International Law gets Rs. 25,000.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am sorry. The Indian Law Institute gets Rs. 2 lakhs, and the Indian Society of International law gets Rs. 25,000. I submit that in the present state of our constitutional development, these two institutions are doing extraordinarily good work, and they require to be throroughly encouraged.

I am particularly interested in research in international law, which I think this country and this Government should encourage. Unfortunately, the Indian Law Institute has to depend for its financial resources on Government grants, donations from public and charitable institutions both in India and outside as also from subscriptions of members. Treating the last item as a poor source of income, and the second item as a rather fluctuating source of income, I am of the opinion that the main burden of maintaining this law institute as well as the Indian Society of International Law should fall upon Government.

Very soon; not only India but all countries of the world will be faced with very new international problems which have not been thought of yet, and which are coming to the forefront as a result of scientific development. For example, today, the question would be: Do Sputniks violate the air space of any country? This is a question which nobody has answered, and everybody has quietly shirked it. Then, for example, the question may be put: how far territorial sovereignty extends into space. Nobody has thought of it. Considerable research is required in this direction. Then, there is the question 'Who owns space?' These are all problems which require research, thinking and development, and India is one of such countries, which is interested in it.

I, therefore, think that these two institutions and the Indian Society of International Law require to be encouraged. I do not know whether an assurance will be forthcoming from the Government and from the Law Minister that if there is any deficit in the budgets of these two institutes, Government will make good that deficit. I am of the opinion that this type of guarantee should be given to these two institutions.

Coming to Demand No. 85 at pages 22 and 23 of the explanatory booklet, under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, I would say that this refers to the question of coal transport by sea. Just a little while ago, we had some questions here relating to transport of coal. It may be that Government are obliged to transport coal by sea in order to keep the factories going by supplying their bare minimum requirements of coal, since our railway communications have developed certain bottle-necks, they are resorting to transport by sea. But I ask this House whether the time has not come to reconsider that position. The price of coal is about Rs. 45 per ton, and we are paying a subsidy of Rs. 20 per ton, with the result that as the distance extends, coal becomes more and more costly, and by the time it reaches Bombay, it becomes very costly. Now, can we afford to pay a subsidy of Rs. 20 per ton for transporting coal by sea? Or, are there any other methods which can be utilised?

For example, one of the recommendations which one hon. Member made during the Qestion Hour was that we might perhaps, by-pass these bottlenecks by transporting coal by truck. Personally, I think that the might make the price a little more costly. I am not prepared to speak offhand, but I am of the view that a special committee is required to be appointed to examine this question.

In the explanatory booklet, we are told that a subsidy ultimately may be required to cover the transport of

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nearly 2 million tons of coal. I am not sure whether that is the maximum figure; in that case, still greater subsidies would be required. How far this nation will keep on giving subsidies in this direction requires to be carefully thought out. I think it is no use talking of our economics of production of coal when nearly 40 to 45 per cent. of the cost of production is consumed by additional subsidy on account of transport by sea. I submit that a special committee should be appointed to examine this question.

Finally, I come to Demand No. 132, also under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, at pages 28 and 29 of the explanatory booklet. We are told that a supplementary grant of Rs. 4½ crores is required for purchase of the shares of Oil India Limited, in order to increase the Government's equity share from 33-1/3 per cent to 50 per cent. I welcome this expenditure or rather this investment in the equities of this company. But I have not been able to understand what is meant by saying that the share of the Government of India is increased from 33-1/3 per cent to 50 per cent. Then, who owns the controlling interest? It cannot be that both sides have exactly 50 per cent. Do I take it that after paying Rs. 4½ crores additionally, we are still retaining a sort of minority interest? Or, are we having the controlling interest? I very much welcome this move and I think the hon. Minister in charge of this department requires to be congratulated on acquiring these shares. But the crucial point is whether we have crossed the line so that we can acquire the controlling interest in that company? Otherwise, increasing the Government's share from 33-1/3 per cent to 49½ per cent or 49¾ per cent or 50 per cent has no meaning. I would, therefore, like that the hon. Minister will give us an explanation on this matter. If we do not have the controlling interest now, can we get that by negotiation? This time, we are purchasing the shares at par; maybe, even if some additional premium is required to be paid, I am in favour of paying that premium, in order to acquire controlling interest in that company.

Finally, I would enquire of the hon. Minister what change will result from the present increase in our equity holding, whether the present composition of the directorate will be the same or any change is being made. All that I can say is that the House would willingly give an additional grant if it becomes necessary for acquiring a controlling interest in that company, if it has not been already acquired.

Failure to control cost of production of sugar

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,00,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (9).

Grant of awards to films

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (13).

Delay in submitting Report of Hindu Religious Endowment Commission

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,01,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100. (18).

Failure to open Coal Dumps in the South

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,00,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

Appointment of officers in Oil India Ltd.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,58,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

As regards Demand No. 42, already many Members have addressed themselves to the question of subsidy to sugar and also control of the cost of production. More particularly, my hon. friend, Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi, has dealt in great detail with the method of controlling the cost of production and whether it was worthwhile to give so much subsidy. So I shall not develop that point any further.

Regarding Demand No. 61, this deals with awards to films which are more in the nature of annual function. Generally, these awards are given during the month of April or May. This year, these were given on the 31st March at a function which was presided over by our Vice-President. I find that all-India awards are given to feature films, documentary films and also children's films. The first two prizes carry with them some cash benefits also. The third prize, which is the certificate of merit, does not carry with it the cash benefit. I would like to know how this money is distributed. I find that in the first prize, it is Rs. 20,000 for the producers and Rs. 5,000 for the directors. This varies from feature films to documentary films and from documentary films to children's films. So I want to know the basis on which these cash benefits are distributed to the various artistes.

My submission in this connection will be that whenever a feature film or a documentary or a children's film is given either the gold medal or the silver medal or a certificate of merit, it must also carry with it some cash benefit, not less than Rs. 1,000. I find that for 1960 the film which secured this merit was a film called *Baha Pirivinai*. This year the film called *Daiva Piravi* secured the third place for all-India award. In respect of both, I find they were not given this cash benefit. I daresay that for the next year, a very popular film in the south, *Pava Mannippu* will probably secure not only an award but some cash benefit also. So I urge again that whenever awards are given on the regional basis or on the all-India basis, there should be some cash benefits also attached to it.

The second point is that when these films get recognition, certain artistes are invited. Immediately controversy arises in the local papers as to why a particular artiste was not invited. I distinctly remember that in 1960 when the film *Baha Pirivinai* secured the third place, one of the important actors who was greately responsible for its success, Shri M. R. Radha, was not invited. I do not know whether the Ministry directly extends invitations to the artistes and the directors and others or whether the producers are invited and they bring these artistes. This may be officially clarified. Then cintroversy will not arise. Otherwise, whenever artistes are invited to Delhi, controversy arises at the other end as to why a particular artiste was not present.

The third point is that whenever these artistes are sent abroad, we should know the basis on which they are sent. Recently some artistes were sent to Indonesia and we find two very eminent artistes were sent from the south. But immediately the ques-

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tion arose as to why both the husband and wife were sent.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: (Nabadwip): Both may be artistes.

Shri Tangamani: Both are first-class artistes. But the husband may have been sent for the next trip and the wife could have been sent this time—because both would probably get the opportunity.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: They could probably dance better together.

Shri Tangamani: It was not a question of dance. They were film actors and they were of the top class also.

We must know the basis on which this is done, so that in future this may not happen. They have mentioned the names of M. G. Ramachandran, S. S. Rajendran and others. They say these people have not been selected because of certain political or other consideration. Therefore, I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister.

I am not grudging the Rs. 75,000 which we are giving. It may even be increased. I will really plead for increasing it next year, that is, 1962.

The next Demand is No. 73. This is probably the fifth occasion when I speak about the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission. I would like to explain my position. When the Commission was set up as early as 1st April, 1960, it was agreed that it would be in a position to submit its report before September of that year. But when we read the terms of reference, it is humanly impossible for them to submit their report within that time. The terms of reference range from the examination of the institutions of Hindu religious endowments, inquiry into the management of Hindu religious endowments, to inquiry into the manner in which holders of office in relation to Hindu Public Religious Endowments are chosen etc. This is a wide-ranging inquiry and there are as many as 80,000 temples. This is probably the third supplementary demand which is coming up before the House. As recently on the 22nd of this month, I had tabled a Starred Question No. 800, in reply to which the hon. Minister said that it was very difficult for them to submit their report in a short time. I do agree that it is very difficult for them to do so. Today we have had to adopt a motion to the effect that the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts be further extended upto the last day of the next session.

My submission will be that this Commission should be more in the nature of a permanent Commission. They will have control over the working of these institutions and they will be in a position to guide Parliament. I would have suggested a similar provision for the Wakfs also. In that way, we will be in a better position to appreciate how the administration is functioning in the various States so far as these are concerned. Although, strictly speaking, it is a State subject, the information will be received by this House and to that extent it will be useful to us.

I have absolutely no grievance against those who constitute this Commission. My suggestion is that this should be more in the nature of a permanent Commission. I believe at first Rs. 60,000 were allotted. Then we voted some Rs. 75,000. Now it is another Rs. 73,000 or so. So we can have a permanent Commission which will be submitting yearly reports. Otherwise, naturally, a Bill like the one which has been referred to the Joint Committee, cannot be fully gone into. Unless we have the report of such a Commission, we cannot do it. This is a Commission which has to submit its report within a particular period. It has not submitted any interim report. Today, after having considered whether such a Commission will be in a position to submit

a final report, my submission is that it can become a permanent commission, and each year we can also provide for it.

Demand No. 85 of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel is one in which mostly persons from the South are very much interested. On several occasions, many Members have raised the question of the scarcity of coal in different parts of the country. It is much more so in the South. Only the other day, the hon. Minister of Railways informed us that normally the stock of coal in each important railway station or junction should be a month's stock, but in June-July we did not have even ten day's stock. I have got a lot of material here to show that there is insufficient supply of coal and that the quality of coal supplied is also bad. For instance, on 11th August, 1961. No. 232 Passenger Down, worked by Shri S. V. Rao, after running few miles from Kombal was brought back to Gadag because there was bad and insufficient supply of coal. Even goods trains are stopped. This causes a lot of inconvenience to the passengers.

A suggestion was made that we should have coal dumps in major centres, and I believe if four dumps are created in places like Coimbatore, Madura, Trichy and Madras by a run-through, both for the use of the railways and commercial and industrial use, to a large extent the problem of coal shortage can be solved. I am glad that at least from the 1st of May greater encouragement is being given for the transport of coal to the South. That will also help in the development of a harbour like Cuddalore.

The hon. Minister stated that this year they were proposing to move about 1·7 million tons, the target being 2 million tons each year. I would like to know how much has been transported since May last by sea.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao has made the suggestion that coal should be supplied in time for the railways, so that they may have one month's stock, and that coal dumps should be created to cover particular areas for industrial requirements. He has also pointed out how several cancellations of goods trains had taken place in many divisions in the Southern Railway.

Because the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel is involved in this, I would venture to suggest that it is very necessary to develop the coal fields in Andhra Pradesh. The rate at which we are developing them is probably not sufficient. We were told on a previous occasion—and I hope to get confirmation also—that more coal from Andhra Pradesh was being shifted to the South. I hope that process will continue, as it will help the South to get enough coal.

Many complaints have been received about the price of coal. Let the Ministry see to it that at the railheads the price of coal is uniform. I have got many complaints with me, but I do not want to tire the House by reading them out.

On Demand No. 132, the direct aspect has been dealt with by Shri Naushir Bharucha, but I want to bring to the notice of the Minister certain complaints received by us. In many branches of Oil India Limited, which is run by this Ministry for the distribution of oil, certain covenanted jobs are granted to ex-army officers or certain persons who are not qualified. I would not mention the names, but the Branch Manager in Madras, the Sales Manager in Bombay and several others are there in the list with me. I want the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that he does not give room for this kind of complaint in this new concern that we are building up. We are happy the work is going on according to plan. Although we would like to have persons who are fit to run the administration even though they have retired from service, let not the impression be created that persons without suitable qualifications have been re-employed for reasons best known to the appointing authori-

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ties. That is why I have mentioned about the appointment of officers in Oil India Limited in my cut motion. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that there is no ground for complaint so far as the covenanted jobs are concerned.

Shri Goray (Poona): I would like to confine my remarks to a few Demands, Nos. 12, 42, 72 and 85.

In the foot note under Demand No. 12, it has been stated that an officer of the erstwhile State forces was retired on the 1st April, 1950 and granted a pension, and that, not satisfied with the rate of pension granted to him, he filed a civil suit for the enhancement of his pension, etc. I am rather disheartened to find that nobody representing the Defence Ministry is present.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The Deputy Defence Minister was here. He has just gone out.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): I am also here.

Shri Goray: You represent the Defence Minister also? Very good.

I wanted to point out that this is only one person who seems to have taken the courage to go to a court of law, but so far as my information goes, there are hundreds of such people who feel that the pension given to them does not do them justice. In this note, it has been pointed out that he belonged to the State forces. It is within my knowledge that many officers from the State forces, belonging to Gwalior and other States in Madhya Bharat, were absorbed after the States were liquidated. They stood shoulder to shoulder with our army, fought on the various fields like Kashmir, went to Hyderabad in our police action, and at the end they found they were not treated on a par with the Indian army, that they had to be satisfied with the meagre pension given to them. Since then they have made various representations to the Defence Ministry, but they have all proved fruitless.

The irony of the whole thing is that these people who were loyal to our army, to our country, and shed their blood alongside the jawans of our own army, were treated as if they were inferior to the jawans and officers of the army who were absorbed after Hyderabad was taken over. This is something that they feel very much, that the people who belonged to the army with which our army had to fight were taken over later and treated in a better way, in a more liberal manner, than those from the State forces who were absorbed earlier, who fought alongside with our jawans and officers and were in no way inferior to them. It seems that only one officer had the resources or the courage to go to a court of law; and it seems that now justice has been done to him. I would request the Minister of Defence to take note of this fact and to see to it that justice is done to all the others who have not gone to the court of law because it has embittered these people who were so loyal to us.

13 hrs.

The next point I would like to take up is with regard to sugar prices. You will have seen that many people feel exercised over it and many hon. Members of this House have spoken about it. I do not see the way out of this tangle. Since 1934, we have given protection to the sugar industry and it seems that we have got so used to it that our sugar industry is not making any headway. So far as the international market is concerned, we still find that we cannot stand competition.

As has been pointed out in this note, the difference between the cost price of sugar here and the price that obtains in the open world market is of the order of nearly Rs. 385 per ton. It is very disconcerting to find that it

is a gap which it will be very difficult to bridge. I do not know what plans the Food Ministry has in regard to the reduction of the cost price of sugar.

It seems all the ways are closed. So far as shifting the industry from U.P. to South India is concerned, it is out of question because hundreds of crores of capital have been invested and it will not be feasible for us to remove that industry to the south. So, that way is closed.

So far as reducing the price of cane is concerned, the agriculturists would not listen to it because political interests are also involved and nobody will have the courage to say that the cane price should be reduced because the agriculturists will be hit. It is impossible, I think, to reduce the price of cane. So far as the wage of the labourer is concerned....

Mr. Speaker: Is a single price given for sugar cane wherever it is grown in India?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The minimum price is the same; it is a statutory minimum

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): But the prices vary even though the minimum price is statutory.

Shri Goray: In my own province, you will find that the co-operative sugar factories are paying a much higher price to their own members....

Mr. Speaker: Is it on account of the sucrose content?

Shri Goray: It is

Shri Tangamani: In the south there is a formula.

Mr. Speaker: Does it depend upon the sucrose content? (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Goray: So far as the question of price is concerned, there is no way out.

Then, so far as the labourers or the workers are concerned, there also we cannot think of reducing their wages. So, the only way left open seems to be either to increase the yield per acre of sugarcane or to increase the sugar content of the cane. I would like to know from the Food Ministry what steps they have taken to see that the yield per acre in U.P. and Bihar is increased by at least 25 to 50 per cent., which I was told was quite possible. The yield per acre there is about 15 tons while in Maharashtra and the southern regions it can go up to 60 tons. Sixty tons may be an exception but 35 to 40 tons is not an exception. I feel that if proper steps are taken the lands in U.P. also can give an yield of nearly 20 or 25 tons per acre. I do not think that the cess that is being collected on the plea that it will be utilised for increasing the yield per acre and for other agricultural researches is being used for those purposes. I think it is being used for something else.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Food Ministry to see to it that the sugar content of the cane is increased and also the yield per acre is increased. If that is done there would be a possibility of reducing the cost price of sugar. I do not think that we can reduce it to the rate that is ruling in the world market; but if you can reduce this gap by at least Rs. 100 or Rs. 75 that would go a long way to meet the deficit.

Another point I would like to urge while dealing with sugar is that the by-products are not being utilised fully. It is only now that we are thinking of manufacturing paper out of bagasse. But I think bagasse all over the country is not being used at all. It is now being used as fuel. If it is used for manufacturing paper the income from that will be much more than what it would be if it is used as fuel.

I have also indicated once before that molasses are not being used properly. Molasses can be used for manufacturing power alchol. I believe all

[Shri Goray]

the molasses that is available today is not being used for the production of power alcohol. This way also we can make it possible to reduce the cost of sugar.

I do not know whether it is a fact, but one of the people working in a sugar factory told me that if they are allowed to use bagasse for the manufacture of paper and if they are allowed to make the maximum use of molasses for the manufacture of power alcohol, then, the price of sugar will come down almost to zero. I do not know whether he was talking in a realistic manner or whether he was exaggerating. But I think there is a lot of truth in saying that if you use the bagasse and the molasses also the cost of sugar will not be what it is today—the almost prohibitive cost that we have today in India. I want the Food Ministry to take note of this fact.

About the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, as my hon. friend, Shri Tagamani said, I am not grudging them these Rs. 75,000. They are encouraging the film industry; but I think the films that are coming out are not very good. I am not talking from the moral point of view. Their standard is not very good, though it may be better than the films in Pakistan and other South East Asian countries. They stand no comparison with the films that are produced in other countries. I have seen many films from foreign countries and I find that so far as technique, presentation and finish are concerned our films lag miles behind the foreign films. There is lot of room for improvement even in the films that are getting awards. Our first-rate films are considered as third-rate in other countries.

I wanted to refer to another question and that is about the junior artists. A committee was appointed a long time back presided over by Shri Patil and they have submitted a report. It is common knowledge that the junior artists are treated in a very humiliating manner. On paper they may be getting Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 but actually they get only Rs. 50 or Rs. 75 and the middleman takes away the lion's share of their salaries. I have been asking the Ministry to investigate into the matter and to protect the junior artists from this kind of exploitation. Our film industry is one of the biggest industries in the country; and the profits are also very large. I do not want the film industry to become an industry where there is some sort of slave labour going on, where men and women are treated in a very humiliating manner, where they are cheated by the middlemen and hardly get any justice. There is no protection to them; and they cannot form trade unions because they are scattered all over the country. Therefore, this Government which has passed legislation for the protection of the people who are working in the motor vehicles industry should also pass legislation for those who are working in the cinema or film industry and see to it that they get their fair share.

About the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I want to say one thing. Somehow, I find that they are not up-to-date with the news perhaps because other Ministries are not cooperating with them. When the Assam disturbances took place, we were told that the I. & B. Ministry had hardly any knowledge. Nothing came on the A.I.R. Yesterday, I pointed out that when the flood disaster took place in Poona, the A.I.R. had no knowledge of it and people were not told. The A.I.R. which is a very potent means of disseminating news should be used for the proper purpose and people should be told the news that is worth listening. I am not finding fault but I am giving suggestions that they should be wide awake and see to it that news which they have to carry to the people is not neglected or overlooked.

Lastly, I would refer to Demand No. 132. I am very happy that we have been able to come to an agreement with the Burma Oil Company. I am

now satisfied that so far as the Assam Oil Fields are concerned, the speed of exploration, digging wells and bringing up oil will be very much more than what it was before. I do not know what is the estimate of the Government as regards our oil consumption in the next five or ten years. I have a paper here, read by Mr. Maitre when he addressed the 48th Indian Science Congress at Roorkee in 1961. According to the figures given by him, we find that while in 1948 our consumption of oil stood at 2.1 million metric tonnes, in 1960 it was 7·6 million tonnes—a three-fold increase. If that is the indication of the consumption rate, during the next five or ten years, the rate of consumption will be growing not at the rate at which it grew during the last twelve years but perhaps at a faster rate. It may be a steeper rise and if that is so, I do not know what provisions we are making to meet the situation. I suppose one of the ways of meeting it is to step up production in the Assam oil fields. Since the hon. Minister is fortunately present, I would like to say that in the Cambay oil fields I do not think they are going as fast as we should. Day before yesterday, I had put this question to the Parliamentary Secretary and I had tried to point out that our speed of drilling wells in Cambay area seems to be very tardy. I suppose in the Assam area they are digging in six or eight hours, at the rate of 10,000 feet; they go to that depth. For the same depth, it seems that in Cambay we are taking about a month. I am making an allowance for the inexperience and all that. I think that speed ought to be faster because that is the only way in which we can make up for what we lack. I would like to know about this if the hon. Minister is going to reply. Is it lack of experience that is the reason? Or is it due to the inferior machinery that we have? Or, is it because that there is not enough co-ordination? What is it that makes for the slow speed at which we are digging wells? Is it the different structure of the soil? Maybe the structure is so different that the speed is necessarily to be slow. I do not know. But apparently it seems that the speed in Assam bears no comparison to the speed in Cambay. So, what we lack in resources can be made up by moving a little faster and bringing up oil sooner than we had planned. That is all that I have to say.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will confine my remarks to Demand No. 85.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will have ten minutes each.

Shri A. C. Guha: Only a few months back the cess on coal has been raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 4. A few years ago the cess was only six annas per ton; it was then raised to one rupee and now it is Rs. 4 per ton. The reason given for this increase is thus. Some coal is to be transported to the South and the West India by sea and the freight charge by ship would be very much higher. This has been calculated at Rs. 20 per ton higher by rail and the subsidy required would thus be Rs. 20 per ton. If two million tons are to be carried by ship to these coastal areas, all the industries using coal will have to pay this extra cess up to Rs. 4. Any increase in the cost of coal means increase in the cost of production of our industrial goods. That will directly lead to higher costs and the cost of living would also go up accordingly. As far as I recollect, even before this new arrangement has been made, about a million tons of coal was being carried every year by ship from Calcutta to the other coastal areas in the West or in the South. So, the real increase would be in respect of one million tons more to be carried by ship and for this the extra cess has been raised.

I do not know how they have calcualted this subsidy of Rs. 20 per ton. Ships carrying coal will go from Calcutta to the western ports, Surat side or Gujarat side. When they come back, do the Government think that they will come empty? If that is so, naturally the cost would be very much higher. Can not the Government arr-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

ange in such a way that the ships carrying coal will also carry on their return journey other goods from the West India or the South to this side in the eastern coast of India? I think that point should be examined so that some part of the subsidy on the coal may be reduced. Only today a question was put and it was said that six million tons of coal would be carried by trucks and the freight charge there also would be considerably higher than the freight charge to be paid on rail. The industries in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and some parts of U. P. will have to pay this extra charge on freight for coal to be carried by trucks. I do not know whether the Government would also consider the question of subsidising coal that should be carried by trucks to these areas. Otherwise, the industries in these areas will be discriminated against and they will have to work under certain hardships.

They have calculated that the annual revenue from this cess at the enhanced rate of Re. 1 on average per ton would be about Rs. 4 crores per annum. I do not know how they have calculated this sum of Rs. 4 crores. The raising of coal is now about 60 million tons and every year it will go up and the cess is to be paid on almost the entire stock of coal that will be raised and removed. Previously the coal removed by trucks was exempt from this cess. I think that that arrangement is no more; I am not sure; I would like to know if that arrangement is still prevailing. Even then, I think the total amount of coal to be raised and moved in a year or two would be near about 70 million tons or something like that reaching 97m. tons in 1966. How they have calculated this amount of Rs. 4 crores per annum only as extra revenue coming from the new cess at the enhanced rate is also a point which should be clarified.

They will be giving near about Rs. 4 crores annually as subsidy to coastal shipping. I do not think coastal shipping has got any surplus capacity to carry this load. The Government should consider that instead of giving subsidy to some private company, they themselves may purchase some ships to carry on coastal shipping activities at least for carrying coal. This question should be examined, so that the money which the taxpayers will be giving to the Government for the benefit of certain areas may not go to some private capitalist or individual, but may be utilised for the development of Indian shipping which is going to be more and more nationalised. I hope this point will be examined, namely, instead of giving the subsidy to the private companies, the Government may utilise this amount and also contribute some more money for the purchase of ships so that the carrying of coal may be done gradually by ships owned by the State and not by private companies.

I may now say a few words about Demand No. 61—Information and Broadcasting—in respect of films. The hon. Member who preceded me, Shri Goray, mentioned about the quality of Indian films. I think the Government should take some steps to improve not only the technical quality but also the literary quality of Indian films. I am sorry to say that the quality of the Hindi films is not what it should have been, and it should attract the serious attention of the Government. The literary value of these films is almost nil. Thease films are mostly thrills and they only tend to create a sort of levity and lack of seriousness in the minds of the young people who general go to these films. So, I would ask the Government to examine the quality of the films and the moral and social effect of the story portion of the films. Film is a medium of mass education and also a force of national integration. Steps should be taken from the above point of view to improve at least the moral and social effect of the story portion of the films, though it may be difficult to improve the technical portion of the films. I

request the Government to pay attention to these points.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall confine myself only to Demand No. 61, about the film industry. I wish I could congratulate the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on its contribution to the film industry which, after textiles, has come to be one of the biggest industries in this country. But unfortunately the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, except instituting a few awards annually given to certain film artistes, film directors, film writers, story writers and so on and so forth, has not done much about it. In recent years, we have noticed that the film industry has been passing through a very big crisis. If we go to studios of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, we will find hundreds of film artistes, film technicians and film workers out of job. We will see that those places which were producing scores of films have closed down; the studios are lying idle, and the artistes are without job. The film directors are rotting on the streets. If we examine the reason for all this unemployment and crisis in the film industry, we will find that the shortsighted policy of censorship by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been responsible for it.

I am not one of those who believe that there should not be censorship of films and films directors should be given full freedom to produce whatever film they like; I am not one of those, who, for a minute, will stand for the vulgarity in the film industry. I am not one of those who believe that films should become a vehicle of taste and entertainment only and not for education. But we should remember that the film industry in this country in the last few years has grown tremendously and it has contributed its own quota to the cultural development of our country. And it is for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to give guidance to the industry so that the industry may serve the cause of education, culture and national integration in this country.

What we find is, we have got a film censor board. It is constituted of some very eminent people, but what happens is, these eminent people very seldom meet and all the work is left to the administrative machinery of the film censor board. Some of the films are censored in a way which hardly does credit to the Ministry. Not once but a dozen times has the Ministry been approached by the film industrialists, film artistes and film writers and by various sections of this industry to see that the policy of the film censor board is thoroughly re-examined. It is high time that the Ministry revised its policy of censoring.

I know that there are certain puritans in this country who see vulgarity in everything. As I said at the beginning, I will be the last person to stand for vulgarity, but there should be certain standards set up by the Ministry and by the film censor board so that the difficulties that the industry is facing today are removed. I may suggest on my part a pre-censorship of the stories. What happens is that an enterprising producer collects some money from somewhere and he starts production. The film goes before the censor board and for months and months it keeps on lying in the cupboard of the film censor board! Prolonged correspondence goes on between the producers and the film censor board. After that, so many cuts are made, and finally the producer is absolutely on the streets and his company goes into liquidation. It is a very sorry state of affairs. I hope and trust that the Ministry will appoint a panel of certain eminent writers, certain eminent intellectuals, who could thoroughly examine the story before the film is produced. Once the film is produced, then there may be no difficulty for the producers. I assure you that this House and the people of this country will give full co-operation to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in improving the standards of Indian films. We have come to know that the film has become one of the most important vehicles of public opinion in this country, and there-

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

fore, as the guardian of public opinion, it is for the Parliament of India to see that the film industry in India develops purely culturally and in a decent way. It is for the Ministry to give guidance to it.

Before I conclude, I once again appeal to the Ministry that it should thoroughly revise its censoring policy and thoroughly re-constitute the censor board. A panel should be constituted, consisting of really educated people who understand the themes and languages and the implication of the themes in and languages in which our films are produced.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a great joy that we have now opened a new Commission at Dar-es-Salaam and an embassy at Dakar, and I wish to congratulate the Ministry of External Affairs on this step, for which it has come out with the demands in the Demands for Supplementary Grants in the Ministry of External Affairs. It is a very happy thing that we have more places where India will extend her friendly relations with other countries. I thoroughly support the extra grants for these Missions.

I wish to bring to your notice one more aspect, and that is about the money spent upon the development of Bhutan and Sikkim. On roads to Sikkim, Rs. 25 lakhs are to be spent. But very little can be done with Rs. 25 lakhs. However, it is a step in the right direction, and I am very happy. But, at the same time, I may point out what is written here, and it runs as follows:

> "....Rs. 6 lakhs for agricultural production and the balance for the development of cottage and other industries, animal husbandry, tourism, minor irrigation, housing, etc."

When the sum is divided into all these heads, Rs. 6 lakhs will be found to be very little.

Particularly about tourism, I should say that when we are collaborating and developing, and taking pains to develop these two neighbouring countries, tourism plays a vital part. The more the tourists come and go, the greater is the development of tourism, and there will be better development and better understanding all round. So, I trust that more money will be spent on this head. In fact, I hope that some day the Tourist Development Council of India may meet in Sikkim or Bhutan, and then there will be a great deal of give and take of ideas, and the beauty-spots in these places can be developed.

I would like to say something about Demand No. 61 relating to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. It is a very good thing that awards have been given for various feature films and children's films and we are very happy about it. Recognition for a good film is a very laudable thing, but at the same time, I find that very often, particularly for children's films, only a certificate of merit of medal is given and no cash prize is given. As it is, these children's films are produced with very little money. After all, the total allocation for children's films in the budget of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry is only Rs. 10 lakhs. With that, you cannot do wonders, but on the whole, I think we have done very well. I hope there will be more stress given to children's films. Whenever there is occasion to give an award, there should be cash prizes as well.

Perhaps the quality of our films may not be as good as we would want them to be, but there again the question of money comes in. But technique and literary content do not need money and there is the discriminating choice of the people who sit and study the scripts and stories. That does not need money. If that is done properly, we would have films of better quality. I also commend to the House the films produced in Bengali by Satyajit Ray on the stories of Rabindranath

Tagore. If anybody has seen them, he will see the beautiful quality of the films. The first one, *Postmaster*, could be termed practically as a children's film. If it is shown as a children's film, it would find appreciation and also be of educative value.

Lastly, I would like to bring to the notice of the Information and Broadcasting Minister that even though the Pay Commission has given a certain increase in the emoluments of the people in this industry, all producers and all cinema houses do not want to give it. As the hon. Minister is aware, there was a strike in Calcutta the other day over this. I think the recommendations of the Pay Commission should be followed in the case of employees also. The Ministry should see that most of these people—they work under arc lights and under difficult conditions, and they are really skilled workers—get the increase and they do not have to resort to strike, because if production and shooting of films is stopped, we would lose a great deal, as it is one of the chief methods of entertainment. It is also an educative medium. I think the people who work in the industry deserve every consideration. I hope the Ministry will look into it.

Coming to Demand No. 73 relating to the Ministry of Law, I am very happy that there is this Commission to look into the Hindu religious endowments. They have not yet finished their work. They have to visit many States and I hope their work will be a great contribution to this country. In this connection, I would like to point out that apart from religious endowments, there are various other trusts. I do not know the intricacies of the law that will have to be amended. It is for the Law Ministry to see whether such laws can be amended.

The whole country has changed its complexion. There is a trust, for example, made long before independence. That trust wanted certain things to be done in certain areas and the tenants in those areas were to be the beneficiaries. A great part of that has gone into Pakistan, and the tenants who were to benefit have all gone away from there. There is a large sum of money lying with the trustees. They are absolutely powerless to disburse it in any other way. Because the letter of the law has to be followed, they cannot do it in any other way! I know of such a trust and this is not the only one of such trusts; there must be so many such trusts. I hope a Commission will be set up to look into the trusts that are lying idle. They are unfruitful and that money can be spent, perhaps with a slight modification of the law, provided the spirit of the person who created the trust is maintained. Much work could be done that way, particularly for the development of the country, for which we need so much money.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the Ministry of Finance—Demand No. 34—Grants-in-aid to States. I want a clarification here. Large amounts of money have been disbursed to the Governments of Gujarat and Punjab when the banks of these States have been acquired. I am not an expert on the subject, but what is this *ad hoc* assistance? Why should you give *ad hoc* assistance? If it is compensation, it is compensation; if it is assistance, it is assistance. But it is the State Bank which should give some compensation if it has acquired the banks of these States. Why should the Government of India give so much money? We are not also clear on the point as to how much compensation has already been given by the State Bank as compensation after these banks have been acquired. I hope the Minister will clarify this point.

With these words, I commend all the supplementary demands for grants to the House. I only wish it could have been more, so that we could have done all the work that we need to do.

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): Sir, I would draw the attention of the House to Demand No. 75 dealing with the Rehabilitation Ministry. We are told that a number of cases which were filed by the Ministry have been decreed against it and so, it had to pay about Rs. 87,000.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I know who is going to reply on behalf of the Rehabilitation Minister?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He is coming.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yesterday, the hon. Rehabilitation Minister raised a point of order while I was speaking. He must be here to reply to the points raised.

Mr. Speaker: I would only say that any Minister may take notes on behalf of another Minister and brief him. If it is a small thing, he can explain it himself, if the other Minister does not find it convenient to be here. Normally, the Minister with respect to whose department a statement is made, must make it convenient to be present, because while replying some questions may arise and the other Minister who is briefed may not be able to reply fully. But if he has extraordinary business in the other House or elsewhere, then I will allow the Finance Minister or any other Minister to be briefed and to reply. But normally all those Ministers with respect to whose departments there are supplementary demands are expected to be here. Of course, if they cannot be present, their Deputies can be here. In exceptional cases, they may brief other Ministers. If there is no difficulty, the Rehabilitation Minister may be sent for.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Minister of Rehabilitation was here just now. He said he would be coming in a few minutes. My colleagues in the Ministry of Food and also the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel will all be here in a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. It is not necessary that every minute they should be here. If notes are taken by others and shown to them, that is sufficient. Shri Madhok may proceed.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Sir, in all these cases which have been mentioned here the courts decreed gainst the Government. That means, the dealings against which the private parties applied to the court were such in which the Government was on the wrong. Such cases are also not few. In so many other cases also the common man is not being given a fair deal by this Ministry. All people cannot be expected, nor can they afford to go to a courts of law. Therefore, this is a big reflection on this Ministry. Only those people who have got some pull or some other influence get a fair deal from this Ministry, but normally there are thousands of cases where people even though they have made full payment for the houses allotted to them have not been given the sale deeds, cases where the money is lying with the Ministry and the parties concerned are not being given any interest, cases where the claims of parties are not being paid. Therefore, this is very important and it should be looked into so that such kind of litigation is avoided in future.

Furthermore, on the one side, for these petty things litigation is carried on and, on the other side, big scandals are created. One of the biggest scandals is with regard to No. 7, Jantar Mantar Road, the present central office of the All India Congress Committee.

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Member has referred to No. 7 Jantar Mantar Road evacuee property. But the present Supplementary Demand is for quite a different subject from what the hon. Member is referring to.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I will state the position.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): That is highly objectionable.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): The hon. Member has used the word "scandals". He should not have mentioned it. It is highly objectionable.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are two points. The first one is whether it is relevant, and the second one is whether the word "scandals" is parliamentary. What about the relevancy?

Shri Balraj Madhok: Sir, I shall explain. Sir, here a new Demand is being made. There is the case of Jantar Mantar where in fact the public exchequer has been defrauded. A lot of money which could have gone to the evacuee property pool or to the public funds has not gone there because a property worth Rs. 20 lakhs has been given away to the All India Congress Committee for Rs. 6 lakhs or so without calling any bids. It is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. He is not answernig my question. Is Jantar Mantar Road No. 7 one of the items here?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit, Sir, that this Demand concerns the Rehabilitation Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Sir, it is not relevant.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should he go on interrupting like this? If I do not get sufficient light from Shri Madhok I will ask Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. Now I am asking Shri Madhok.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I raised this point when I spoke yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: He might have raised it, but it is new to me. Who was in the Chair when this point was raised yesterday?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Heda was in the Chair.

Shri P. S. Naskar: The hon. Member referred to 7, Jantar Mantar Road yesterday. The hon. Minister Shri Mehr Chand Khanna raised the point of order a minute after the point was referred to. The Chairman at that time ruled that as the point of order was raised late after one or two minutes, the only course left was to give a reply at the end.

Shri Tangamani: Shri Banerjee had made the point. The Minister was not here at that time. The Minister arrived after Shri Banerjee had finished his point, and then raised the point of order. The Chairman then ruled that if the Minister had raised the point of order when the hon. Member referred to it he would have given a ruling, but now that the hon. Member had completed his point the only course left was to give a reply .

Shri P. S. Naskar: Today I have raised the point of order when the subject was referred to.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I may point out, Sir . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow him. Is he the Public Prosecutor in this House? I do not understand. He is not the person who has referred to 7, Jantar Mantar Road.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I spoke on it yesterday. I want to tell you, Sir, that this comes within Demand No. 75. May I invite your kind attention to Demand No. 75 on pages 19 and 20? There it is stated: "A composite evacuee property". Now, the entire thing was auctioned and the whole dispute arose after . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is said here: "A composite evacuee property was put to auction". What is this Demand about? It is about expenditure on displaced persons and minorities. Here it says:

> "A composite evacuee property was put to auction. The highest bid of Rs. 32,000 was accepted and the purchaser also deposited a sum of Rs. 3,200 as earnest

[Mr. Speaker]

money. As the auction price was below the reserve price of the property, the bid was not confirmed. The purchaser filed a suit for the recovery of Rs. 3,200 deposited by him and interest thereon. Before action for the defence of the suit could be completed, the court decreed the suit against the Government for Rs. 3,664 and Rs. 517.50 nP. as costs of the suit plus Rs. 8 as interest. Out of Rs. 4,189.50 nP. an amount of Rs. 3,200 being the earnest money originally deposited has already been refunded and the balance of Rs. 989.50 nP. is payable."

How does it refer to 7, Jantar Mantar Road?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 7, Jantar Mantar Road, fortunately or unfortunately is an evacuee property. Whether it is now occupied by the All India Congress Committee or not is not my concern. It is an evacuee property.

Mr. Speaker: Does it refer to Rs. 3,200? Was this put to auction?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was auctioned—7, Jantar Mantar Road—in the month of March.

Mr. Speaker: It might have been auctioned. So far as the Supplementary Demand under item (iii) here is concerned, does it refer to No. 7, Jantar Mantar Road?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It does not refer to 7, Jantar Mantar Road, but it pertains to evacuee properties.

Mr. Speaker: It is out of order. On Supplementary Demands for Grants it is not the general administration that is discussed. Of course, on the General Budget they can speak from China to Peru, they can enter into a discussion about the whole Ministry and argue for and against. That is the general rule. But that does not apply when we are discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Here we do not throw open the entire administration for discussion. The discussion here must be confined to the particular item for which Supplementary Grants are asked for. Therefore, any reference to 7, Jantar Mantar Road is out of order.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Sir, I will abide by your ruling, but what I want to submit here is that in the matter of sale of evacuee properties and other things . . .

Mr. Speaker: Not in a general way. The hon. Member must abide by the decision. The general rules and regulations perhaps are not those which can be brought up here—the general rules as they have been passed already in their application to this particular instance. If there is anything wrong they can point out and show how money has been wasted or spent properly or improperly. That is all that can be done.

Shri Balraj Madhok: I want to submit, Sir, that these litigations prove that in handling the cases the Government has not been very circumspect. The Government has not taken proper care, otherwise a lot of money that has been spent on these litigations could have been avoided.

Then there is Demand No. 138 and that is about Delhi Capital Outlay. Here there is the question of land. When the Rehabilitation Ministry came into existence it had to build a number of colonies for the displaced people. For that purpose it purchased the required land. It is given here that this land was originally acquired by the Improvement Trust at As. 14 per square yard. The people from whom the land was taken objected to it. The whole matter was referred to a Tribunal. The Tribunal decreed that As. 14 a square yard was not a just price and it decreed that Rs. 5 per square yard be given as price for the land acquired. Now, taking into consideration the price of land prevalent in Delhi, Rs. 5/- per square yard is not a very exhorbitant price.

13.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now, the Rehabilitation Ministry has been charging for the land, which was acquired at As. 14 a square yard and for which according to the award of the Tribunal it will have to pay Rs. 5 a square yard, Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 a square yard from the refugees. In that way the Ministry has been making profits from the refugees for whom it had to give land on a no profit no loss basis. Therefore, when the land was acquired at As. 14 a square yard and when the Tribunal decreed that the land should be paid at Rs. 5 a square yard, there was no need for going into any litigation. The matter went to the High Court, and the High Court upheld the decision of the tribunal. Now, after that, if we go to the Supreme Court and that way misuse public money in unnecessary litigation, that is not correct, particularly when the Rehabilitation Ministry is charging much more. If it had given to the refugees on "no profit no loss" basis, at the rate of 14 annas or one rupee, or even up to five rupees, I could understand it. But it is charging from the refugees Rs. 25 and more which is not very reasonable. I think Rs. 5 per sq. yard is the general land price in Delhi. Therefore, I think that this litigation that this Ministry has been going about is not very correct and is misuse of public money.

Then I will draw your attention to Grant No. 13 concerning the External Affairs Ministry, wherein there is reference to grants being made to Sikkim. Of course, Sikkim is a very important border State with which we have special relationships and we want that State to go very fast on economic development and otherwise too. But the internal situation in that State is very complex. The population of that State is made of three elements, namely, Bhotias, Gurkhas and Lapchas. The Gurkhas constitute 50 per cent of the population, Bhotias more than 30 per cent and Lapchas less than 20 per cent. But it so happens that the ruling dynasty is a Bhotia dynasty. Therefore, special interest is taken by them in the Bhotias and the Gurkhas, who constitute 50 per cent. or even more, are not given a fair deal. They are not treated as citizens in the matter of recruitment to the home guards and other things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to be careful in discussing the internal affairs of an ally of ours. We should not go into the details. So, I will ask the hon. Member not to go into the details.

Shri Balraj Madhok: What I mean to say is that we must go to the assistance of Sikkim, because it is a very important border State. But we must also see whether there is any internal trouble or discontent that affects our relationship also. Because it is a very important border State, we must give them grants and I do not mean to suggest that we should interfere in the internal affairs of Sikkim. But, at the same time, we should also see that the internal discontent there is minimised, as far as posible.

There is another matter to which I must draw your attention. There was a former Minister of Sikkim of the name Kaji. There was some trouble between him and the Government of Sikkim. Now he has come to Kalimpong with his foreign wife. She has been carrying on propaganda against the Sikkim Government for a long time, with Kalinpong as the base. Naturally, it is a cause of creating misgivings between India and Sikkim. If Kaji is bent on carrying on propaganda, he should not be allowed to do so from Kalimpong, because that affects our relationship with Sikkim. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this point also.

Subsidies for Plan schemes of Bhutan and Sikkim

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I beg to move:

"That the Demands for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not ex-

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

ceeding Rs. 1,56,15,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (5)

Inadequate provision for construction of link roads to Sikkim and Bhutan

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,15,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (6)

Subsidy for losses on export of sugar

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,00,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (12)

Production of documentary films

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 75.000 in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (16)

Increase in holding of equity shares in Oil India Limited

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,58,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (29)

First of all, I would like to refer to the demand for supplementary grant in respect of aid to Sikkim and Bhutan for financing their Plans. The amount required is Rs. 42 lakhs for Sikkim for the current year and Rs. 81.88 lakhs for Bhutan. We fully support this demand. We are ready to grant them any amount ungrudgingly for their development. It should be noted that the population of Sikkim is 1·50 lakhs and the area is 2,818 sq. miles. It is a very backward region. The Government of India has helped this border State with Rs. 3·40 crores in the First Plan and during the Second Plan also we made a good contribution. Our planners have been helping them to draw up schemes and this year India has already agreed to pay Rs. 101·51 lakhs for financing their plans. This is a welcome measure. They have their own plan for Rs. 13 crores.

Here I would submit that education and road transport should be given top priority. Because of the backwardness of communication and education, the people of these areas are very backward. The recent developments near the frontier of Sikkim and Bhutan should also make us careful. The Chinese Government have made roads and they have also taken up some development schemes on the other side of the border. Also, the people of this State are very hungry for development. Moreover, because it is a border area, all these schemes have got strategic importance also, and that is why the Government of India should do their utmost to help them.

I would, however, like to point out one thing. There are only very few schools there and it is reported that even in those schools there are very few or no science teachers. I think the Government of India should help them and provide them with teachers for the schools in Sikkim. We must help them in their industrial development because Sikkim is a backward State. Very recently, our geologists have been successful in discovering some strategic minerals like copper and some company has already been

started, I am told. It is only proper that our Government should also help them in exploiting these minerals so that the standard of living of these people might be improved.

Then I would like to submit that the people of this poor State should be associated with all the stages of their development. There have been some reports that the people there have not been associated fully with their development schemes. That is because the administration there is not very democratic. They have demanded that there should be some election of a responsible government. The Government of India should use their good offices to install some sort of responsible government there.

Regarding Bhutan, there is a plan for Rs. 15 crores for the next five years, which is a very ambitious plan. The Government of India have agreed to contribute Rs. 2·65 crores this year. The population of Bhutan is about 7 lakhs, and for that population I think this is a small amount. They have only 72 schools for such a large State. Their roads are also undeveloped. The Government of India have been asked to make some road linking Bhutan with Sikkim, and it is very good that our army engineers and the Government of India have come forward with money and technical help.

We have to think about the industrial development of these States, because we have to start from the scrap. Though there is no unemployment, because it is an agricultural country, most of the people are under-employed. They do not have enough work to earn their livelihood. So, we must undertake some industrial schemes there. As I have already mentioned, on the other side of the border, the Tibetans have been making some progress with the assistance of the Chinese. So, it is quite necessary that we shoul undertake some development works and projects in this area to develop it industrially.

14.00 hrs.

Coming to the supplementary demand for Rs. 5·5 crores for payment of subsidy to the sugar industry for losses on the export of sugar, I have moved a cut motion. The question arises whether subsidised export is at all necessary. The note says that the expected earning of foreign exchange is of the order of Rs. 12 crores. Several hon. speakers have questioned the necessity of this subsidy. The Government's point of view is that we have to earn some foreign exchange, that we have surplus production and that we have to dispose of that. But the problem is whether we have to continue this export for a long time. How long can we continue to export our sugar at competitive prices? In the international trade there is a theory of comparative advantages. If we find that we cannot compete with other sugar producing countries, it is necessary that we restrict the cultivation of sugarcane. After all, export and earning of foreign exchange are not an end by themselves. We have to develop our internal market for sugar. If there is free movement of sugar and if the control on distribution is relaxed, I am sure there will be greater consumption of sugar all over the country.

Moreover, we have to try for the reduction of the cost of production of sugar. One thing I have to suggest is that some restriction should be imposed on the cultivation of sugarcane from the cultivation of wheat, rice and other crops. We have to see whether we can reduce imports also because by reducing our imports we can do away with the earning of foreign exchange at such a heavy cost.

Then I come to the supplementary demand in respect of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. There is a demand for the grant of Rs. 75,000 for State awards for films. This demand is necessary because the amount of cash awards was known after the presentation of the Budget.

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

But I think it should not be necessary to have a supplementary demand on this item in future years because from next year I hope we will make a regular demand under this head.

I would submit that enough of documentary, children's and educational films are not produced. They are not in sufficient quantity. They are not available in State capitals. These films are the best means of education of our young men, children and our students. We have to make a concentrated drive for the production of educational and children's films.

Regarding documentaries, there has been some controversy between the State Governments and the Central Government in respect of co-ordination. The State Governments want that they should have production of these films in the States field. But at least, I think, there should be proper co-ordination between the Centre and the States with respect to the production of documentary films. They should be produced in a large quantity. In the State capitals we do not have these documentary films is sufficient quantities. The distribution is rather defective. As far as practicable, these films should be made available in all State capitals also.

Lastly, I take up the supplementary demand in respect of capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. This demand is quite welcome. The increase in the number of equity shares held by the Government of India in Oil India Limited from 33·3 per cent. to 50 per cent. has been necessitated by the recent agreement between the BOC and the Government of India body. Now we find that the Government of India and the BOC will be equal partners. Not only in ownership but in management also they will be equal partners. I want to raise one point in this respect.

According to the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India all these key and basic industries, when they are started, should be in the public sector. That is our point of view. A percedent has been created in this where we have 50-50 equity shares of a basic industry, the oil industry. The question is whether this 50-50 would serve as a pattern for the future development of the oil industry. We want some clarification from the Ministry because we want that the oil industry should be developed and the exploitation of our oil resources should be done as early as possible. Whether we have to develop the oil industry on this pattern or on some other pattern, this point I want to be clarified by the Ministry.

With these words I commend my cut motions 5 and 6 on Demand No. 18 to the House.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, मैं डिमांड नम्बर ३४ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं जिस का पेज ११ पर जिक्र किया गया है । उस में कहा गया है :

"The supplementary grant is required for the payment of grants-in-aid to the Governments of Gujarat and Punjab to compensate them for the financial loss sustained by them csonsequent upon the acquisition of the State Bank of Saurashtra and the Bank of Patiala...."

इस के बारे में सब से पहले मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो लास दिया जा रहा है यह एन्युअली दिया जायगा या सिर्फ इसी साल के लिये है ? बैंक आफ पटियाला और दूसरे बैंकों को मर्ज करने के लिये मैं ने तजवीज की थी, लेकिन इस बात को नहीं माना गया बल्कि उन को स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के सबसिडियरी बैंक्स बना दिया गया । मेरा खयाल था कि अगर इन को मर्ज कर दिया जाता तो आज इस रुपये के खर्च करने की जरूरत न पड़ती ।

इस डिमांड के बारे में यह भी कहा है :

"Both State Governments, however, had been representing that the compensation thus worked out was wholly inadequate as it did not take into account the earning capacity of the banks or the actual returns received by the State Governments in the past."

जिस का मतलब यह है कि इन को कम्पेन्सेशन इसलिये दिया जा रहा है कि ये दो बैंक जो थे वे स्टेट के बैंक थे । उन को स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया का सबसिडियरी बनाने से उन की इनकम कम हो गई । उस इनकम को पूरा करने के लिये यह कदम उठाया जा रहा है । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं, और मैं आशा करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में हाउस का सैटिसफैक्शन करेंगे कि इन बैंकों को सबसिडियरी बनाने से क्या फायदा हुआ जबकि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को उन को जो लास सालाना होगा वह देना पड़ेगा ।

मैं इस बात के खिलाफ नहीं हूं कि उन का लास पूरा किया जाय । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह लास कोई टेम्पोरेरी नहीं है बल्कि हमेशा के लिये रहेगा । इन दो बैंकों को नेशनलाइज किया और इस डिमांड के पेज १२ पर यह साफ तौर पर जिक्र किया गया है कि इसलिये यह रुपया दिया जा रहा है क्योंकि ये स्टेट के बैंक थे । तो सब से पहला मेरा कहना है कि यह लास टैम्पोरेरी तौर पर दिया जा रहा है या एम्युअली क्योंकि उन दो स्टेट्स को इन दोनों बैंकों की इनकम से डिपराइव किया गया है ।

अगर हमारा मकसद हमेशा के लिये इस लास को पूरा करना है, तो फिर मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन को सबसिडियरी करने से क्या फायदा हुआ । इस से तो बेहतर यह था कि इन बैंकों को मुकम्मल तौर पर स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में मर्ज कर दिया जाता ताकि खर्च कम होता, लास कम होता और जो लास उन स्टेटों को दिया जाता वह इन बैंकों की आमदनी से ही पूरा हो सकता था ।

इस के बाद में डिमांड नम्बर ७३ के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । सफा १७ पर इस के बारे में जिक्र किया गया है और कहा गया है कि जो हिन्दू रैलीजस इनडाउमेंट्स कमिशन मुकर्रर किया गया था और उस ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश करनी थी उस में देरी हो गई है इसलिये उस के खर्च के बारे में ७६ हजार रुपया और दिया जा रहा है ।

इस के बारे में मैं हाउस का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं और जैसा कि इस रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया है "The Hindu Religious Endowments Commission was set up with effect from 1st March, 1960....." इस को सैट अप हुए काफी अर्सा हो गया है और मेरी इस के बारे में यह अपील है कि यह कोशिश की जाय कि यह कमिशन जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे ताकि आयन्दा और ज्यादा खर्चा इनक्वायरी पर हमें न करना पड़े ।

डिमांड नम्बर ७५ के बारे में मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को काफी नुकसान इसलिये उठाना पड़ा क्योंकि बहुत से केसेज कोर्ट में चले गये और कोर्ट के फैसले उन के खिलाफ हुए । मैं किसी खास पार्टीकुलर केस को नहीं लेता लेकिन मेरा अपना यह खयाल है कि यह ज्यादातर नुकसान इसलिये हुआ है कि जो आफिसर्स इस के लिये जिम्मेदार थे उन्हों ने नेगलीजेंस बर्ती । जो आफिसर्स इस के इनचार्ज थे उन की नेगलीजेंस की बहुत सी मिसालें पेश की जा सकती हैं । अगर जिम्मेदार अफसरान ठीक तरीके से काम करते और जो आपत्ती जनक

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

की गई उस वक्त अगर लोगों को उन तमाम शर्तों को साफ तौर से बतला दिया गया होता और उन शर्तों पर स्ट्रिक्टली अमल किया गया होता तो मेरा खयाल है कि इतना लौस न होता । इस किस्म की बहुत सी मिसालें मौजूद हैं कि जो ऐक्चुअल रूल्स और रैगुलेशन्स थे उन के बजाय जो आफिसर्स सेल करने वाले थे उन्हों ने लोगों को दूसरे रूल्स बतलाये और उन्हों ने उन रूल्स के मातहत प्रापर्टी खरीदी और जब उन को जमीनें व जायदाद नहीं मिलीं तो उन्हों ने कोर्ट्स में केसेज को रैफर किया जिस से कि गवर्नमेंट को काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा । इस नैगलीजेंस से गवर्नमेंट को जो लास होता है यह एक बहुत सीरियस मैटर है और हमें इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये और इस के साथ ही साथ जो अफसरान इस के वास्ते जिम्मेदार हों उन के खिलाफ भी सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय ताकि इस नुकसान को कम करने की कोशिश की जाय ।

Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh (Aurangabad—Bihar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the debate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will be very thankful if he is very brief.

Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh: I shall be very brief. I will not take more than five minutes. I will confine my remarks to Demand No. 18 of the Ministry of External Affairs and Demand No. 61 of the Ministry of Information and Briadcasting.

Opening of a new Embassy at Dakkar and also a new Commission at Dar-Es-Salaam in Tanganiyaka are steps in the right direction. We congratulate the Ministry concerned for opening these Commission and Embassy there. We find that the foreign policy of India is not being fully understood in many foreign countries. It is up to these Ambassadors and Commissioners of India who are posted in these foreign lands to explain our foreign policy better and dispel any doubts that might be created by interested powers who are inimical to this country. It is felt in certain quarters that some of our Embassies do not discharge their duties properly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hope that these new men would do that. We cannot open up the general foreign policy here.

Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh: We expect that these Embassies which are being opened will do the needful and explain our policy better there and enhance the prestige of this country abroad.

A word also must be said about Laos. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is sought to be demanded for expenditure on the Commission in Laos. Three parties are badly fighting there for power. It would be the right thing that the conflict there is resolved sooner than later.

Then, I would come to Demand No. 61. A criterion has to be fixed firmly as to the basis on which the award is to be given to the best men in the field. A film should not be adjudged the best one simply because it provides a great source of entertainment. But, the film should be looked upon as a good medium of instruction. We do not know what yardstick the Censor Boards apply in screening films. We generally find that vulgar and obsence scenes are allowed to remain in a film and they are not screened. It is high time that these vulgarities and obsene scenes are obliterated from the films and they should be made more clean and good films. Sant Vinobha Bhave has very recently started a campaign against these obscene films and against the display of what we call vulgar and obscene pictures. Various non-official organisations have been asked to see that the film industry does not exhibit

such obsence and vlugar pictures. I request the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to pay special attention to this and see that the film industry does not exhibit such obscene and vulgar pictures in the country and in the thoroughfares, because this creates a very bad impression on the people and generally, the youths of the country are being affected by this sort of exhibits.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that all?

Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh: The producers must learn to look upon films from a national point of view. They should not look upon films from a monetary point of view only, because films can be a very good medium of instruction and if they are made correct lines, they can have great educative value.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister. There are forty minutes to be divided among the Ministers.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: A good number of them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope they would be able to accommodate themselves and I would be able to apply the guillotine at 3 o'clock.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, मैंने भी रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि मुझे बोलने के वास्ते थोड़ा वक्त दिया जाय।

[مسٹر ڈپٹی اسپیکر - میں نے بھی ریکوسٹ کی تھی کہ مجھے بولنے کے واسطے تھوڑا وقت دیا جائے -]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जब माननीय मन्त्री इंग्लैंड से वापस होकर आ जायें तब उनको मौका दिया जायेगा।

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I, indeed, find myself in the very fortunate position of agreeing with everything that has been said by hon. Members in moving the cut motions. I do not know whether there has been any precedent where a cut motion has been moved on the ground that the sum which has been asked for by the Administration is small and it should be enhanced. I wonder whether my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha can recall any such precedent. I agree with him, and I join with him in paying my humble tribute to the very important and valuable work which is being done by the Indian Law Institute.

I wish we could pay more. On behalf of Government, I take this opportunity to assure the House and the hon. Member who has moved the cut motion and also the Indian Law Institute that we are mindful of the excellent work that is being carried on under the very able and inspiring leadership of the Chief Justice of India; and any scheme, any good scheme, that they undertake for the study of law and of jurisprudence shall not lack sympathy from the side of Government.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: They want not only sympathy but resources also.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sympathy might lead to financial assistance also.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sympathy is a long way off from financial resources.

Shri Hajarnavis: At present, we have taken a decision to give them every year Rs. 2 lakhs, for the next five years, and I believe that my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha would be satisfied with the resolve that we have made in this behalf.

Coming to the other institution, that also has attracted a galaxy of talents. They have been able to get together very eminent men. I agree with my hon. friend that international law is a subject in which research and study

[Shri Hajarnavis]

ought to be undertaken. For that purpose, we have asked for a grant for a donation of Rs. 25,000. We hope that we shall be able to increase it as their activities are extended over a larger domain.

Then, I come to the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission in which my hon. friend Shri Tangamani has taken a continuous and informed interest since its inception. He has himself observed in this House that the task is vast. But I am glad to say that they are almost at the end of their labour. They have visited more than half the States, and by December, they hope to finish their study of the religious institutions in the remaining States, and they are hopeful that they will be able to submit their report by March, 1962. It is not the intention of Government at present to extend their tenure beyond March, 1962.

The hon. friend made an excellent suggestion that a permanent commission ought to be appointed. Speaking for myself, I find myself in very great sympathy with it, but the permanent commission can only be set up after the report is received, and after the commission is able to indicate in what form a permanent commission or a permanent authority may be set up.

I am also grateful for the very wise suggestion made by Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri about examining the other kinds of trusts namely charitable trusts We have, for the present, excluded them, because otherwise the task before the commission would have been unwiedly and probably they would not have been able to finish it within a short time for which time this commission was set up. But as soon as this is over, Government do propose to examine the other branch too, namely the charitable trusts, and I hope my hon. friend will be satisfied with this assurance.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I wish to reply to the cut motions on Demand No. 42 relating to the subsidy that has to be paid for the export of sugar. At the outset, I should admit that this is a new Demand, and hon. Members are entitled to go into the whole policy of export of sugar. But this matter was debated at length a few days ago, and my senior colleague the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture had occasion to reply to the debate, and from the then mood of the House, we were all under the impression that the House was perfectly satisfied with the reply that he made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Satisfied for that moment.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That was what I said.

Shri Sinhassan Singh (Gorakhpur): May I just put a question to the hon. Minister before he replies? That is about the wrong impression that has been created in the country in regard to the cane price paid to the cultivators. The hon. Minister made a statement in the House that 70 per cent of the price is paid to the cultivators . . .

Shri A. M. Thomas: I shall refer to that also.

I am a little disappointed that although the entire question of the policy regarding export of sugar was debated, there was inadequate appreciation of the position that we now occupy in the matter of the sugar industry. It is a matter of pride; and the House can feel legitimately proud and the country can feel legitimaely proud, of the progress that we have achieved in the sugar industry.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: At what cost?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the last four years, from a production of a little over 20 lakhs tons, we have reached the 30 lakhs ton-mark this year; in other words, within a period of four years, there has been 50 per cent increase.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: But at what cost of production?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I shall come to that.

The fact that we are also in the export market is also something for satisfaction. Shri L. Achaw Singh asked how long we were going to export. I would respectfully say that for all times, we are going to be in the export market, as far as sugar is concerned. It is necessary that we should appreciate the background in which this Demand has been placed before this House.

In 1956-57, for the first time, in recent years, we have ben able to export about 1½ lakshs tons of sugar. At that time, there was no question of incurring any loss, as far as Government were concerned, or of recouping the loss through some other sources, because the world prices were very high, on account of the Suez crisis and also on account of the substantial drop in beet-root production in the world. We had been rather in a fortunate position at that time. We had a very good carry-over. Our internal production was also satisfactory in the year 1956-57, so much so we could export that particular quantity, and there was no loss also to be incurred on that score.

In 1957-58, we exported about 50,000 tons, and on that, the loss was borne by the industry, because there was a cushion of 50np per maund in the sugar price to meet the loss.

Then, we have come to the present stage, and in this sugar season, we first declared an export quota of one lakh tons, which has been exported to Malaya and other countries, and we have been aso able to earn foreign exchange to the extent of about Rs. 4.19 crores by the export of one lakh tons. The major portion of it, namely about 71,350 tons have been exported to the Federation of Malayan States, and the average realisation for that export has been, as I have indicated, about £30.19.3; as for the exports that we made to Malaya, because there has been the tariff preference to the extent of £5 per ton, we have been able to realise on an average, that is, free-on-board realisation, at £32.10.0 per metric ton. The House knows that that loss has been borne by the industry, since, according to us, there was still a cushion left for the industry to bear that loss. But afterwards since there was the question of the implementation of the Wage Board award and there was no further possibility of asking the industry to bear any more substantial loss, the Minister of Food and Agriculture on a previous occasion announced in the House that the future loss on exports would have to be borne mainly by Government. It is after that statement was made that the question of exports to the United States of America came in. We have announced an export quota of 2 lakh tons, out of which 1.87 lakh tons have to be exported to the USA. As the House knows, under the International Sugar Agreement, we have got a quota of 1.5 lakh tons to be exported to the free market. After the reduction of about 17.5 per cent made by the International Sugar Council, there will be a quantity, in terms of our sugar, of 1,12,500 tons.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): To be exported to which countries?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We can export to any country we like. The exports to America are not covered by the International Sugar Agreement. Under clause 17 of the Agreement, they are excluded. So that we can export to any country we like this quantity of 1,12,500 tons.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will that be exported through the Indian Sugar Mills Association?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, The export agency constituted under the Sugar Export Promotion Act is the Indian Sugar Mills Association and the exports are channelled through them.

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

As I said, after adjusting the cut, the quota works out to 1,12,500 tons. We have already sold about 83,000 tons and the balance available for export during the current year is only 30,000 tons. Our main idea is to export this quantity to Malaya because, as I have indicated previously, there is the tariff preference to the extent of £.5 per ton. Of course, exports to other countries are also not excluded. But our main object is to export this to the Federation of Malaya States.

Before proceeding further, I may state that although this amount of Rs. 5·5 crores is indicated as the loss that we might have to incur on the exports, of 1·87 lakh tons to U.S.A., and 30,000 tons to be exported to Malaya or any other country for that matter, the figure is not a firm figure. As has been indicated in the explanatory note, a sum of Rs. 2·5 crores has already been appropriated from the Contingency Fund for meeting the loss on these exports, and we expect that the loss that we would have to bear would be round about Rs. 5·5 crores on both these items. All the same, we cannot be firm on this figure because there are several indeterminate factors.

For example, as regards exports to America, they are being made on c.i.f. basis. The agreement with the Indian Sugar Mills Association for export to the U.S.A. was on the basis that they would fetch a price of 6·50 cents a lb. It has gone down to some extent; it has now declined to a little over 6·05 cents a lb. Since world market prices are coming down, we are also not sure with regard to the exact amount we would be in a position to realise from exports to Malaya or to any other country. None-the-less, we wanted to come before the House at the earliest opportunity and take their sanction. Although we could have waited and spent this amount from the Contingency Fund and could have come before the House after the entire accounts were settled, we thought it would be better and more proper for us to come before the House at the earliest opportunity and take their sanction.

Shri S. M. Banerjee asked how this loss had been worked out, what proportion would be the loss on exports to U.S. and what on exports to Malaya and other countries. The estimates are as follows: On the 1·87 lakh long tons to be exported to the U.S.A., the f.o.b. realisation would be round about Rs. 560 per ton. The f.o.b. cost would be Rs. 800 per ton, so that the loss will more or less work out to Rs. 240 per ton. The f.o.b. realisation from exports to Malaya would be much less, Rs. 415 per ton. on the basis of the price fetched so far. So that the loss will be Rs. 4·2 crores on exports to America and round about Rs. 1·3 crores on exports to Malaya. This makes the figure of Rs. 5·5 crores.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What about the excise duty and cane cess?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been explained in the memorandum. The f.o.b. cost in India would be of the order of Rs. 800 per ton after allowing for drawback of excise duty and cane cess, against which the f.o.b. realisation on exports in the past has been around £31 or Rs. 415 per ton.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the drawback on excise duty and cane cess?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The excise duty will be to the extent of Rs. 10·70 and cane cess will be about Rs. 2....

I shall now answer some of the points made by hon. Members. It has been asked whether it is worthwhile to export at such terrible loss, that is to say, to earn exchange of Rs. 12 crores incurring a loss of Rs. 5·5 crores.

Shri Asoar: It is more than that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are losing excise duty also.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Excise duty provided we have got the scope for internal consumption here.

Some other aspects regarding this matter may have to be borne in mind. We have got the slogan 'produce or perish'. Along with that, it will not be far wrong if we have the slogan, 'export or perish'.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is produce and perish'.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Having regard to the ambitious plan before us, it is better that we have this slogan also in mind.

Apart from that, if we have to keep up the present level of employment as far as the sugar industry is concerned, if we have to keep up the present level of sugarcane price to the growers, if we have to maintain the sugar industry on the basis on which we are maintaining it today, the position is inescapable that we have also to export as much quantity of sugar as we can.

Besides, there is another aspect which the hon. House may kindly bear in mind. We can ask the private trade to export this quantity of sugar, without paying any subsidy or incurring any loss at all, and allow them to sell it at the price it fetches in the foreign markets, in exchange for importing whatever articles they want to import into this country. Then we need not incur any loss at all. That is to say, if the Government does not want to incur any loss, and it does not want to earn any foreign exchange, there is a method by which the sugar can be disposed of in the foreign markets, but then the question of earning foreign exchange is paramount over all other considerations, and that is the reason why we think it worth while to incur this loss and earn this foreign exchange, because foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 12 crores is not an insignificant amount, and that amount we can utilise for worthwhile projects which will yield better results. This position may kindly be borne in mind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is very clear now. We should move on.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: One point is not clear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be cleared more.

The hon. Minister has already taken 15 minutes. He should finish now.

Shri A. M. Thomas: If I am not interrupted, I can finish soon.

I may also submit to the House that there have been offers from private trade that they can enter into barter deals, and that we need not worry about the export of sugar or bearing any loss at all.

It has been pointed out how this loss can be reduced. Of course, that question has to be considered, but it has been explained on previous occasions that 70 per cent of the cost of sugar is represented by the cane price and that the manufacturing or production cost is only 15 per cent of the entire cost of sugar. I mention these facts to show, as has been pointed out by Shri Goray, that there is not much scope for any reduction of price if we want to maintain the sugarcane price at this particular rate. I do not think any hon. Member of this House wants any reduction in the matter of sugarcane price.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Frozabad): What do you want?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what he is telling us.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am not going to fall into the trap that my hon. friend is laying.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You will have to.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have as much the interests of the canegrower in mind as the hon. Member, perhaps more.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Really?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not out of any political motive, but because we have the interests of the canegrower genuinely at heart.

Shri Sinhasan Singh *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is not yielding.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, certain times he gives wrong facts. It is wrong to say that 70 per cent. of the cost of sugar is represented by the cane price.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is also the further question that sugar prices, as far as the consumer is concerned, have reached more or less the saturation point, so that there is no further scope of increasing sugar prices. It is also inadvisable to raise consumer prices. And there is the inability of the industry to bear further loss. So that the position is inescapable that the loss has to be borne mainly by the Government.

Shri Banerjee put the question to me whether it is not possible to export to other countries. We are prepared to export to Pakistan. Although that deal was not finalised, we were prepared to sell to Pakistan at the rate of £23. Iran offered us £24-17-7 and we did not sell to Iran. For that my answer is this. The offer to Pakistan was on the basis of £23 Attari, whereas the offer made by the Iran Government was C & F, a little over £24. We were not prepared to take advantage of the Iran offer because we considered it not worth while to export to Iran at that particular price. So, the Iran deal could not go through.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree with the hon. Minister that we have reached the saturation point!

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is all that I have to say with regard to this Demand. This Demand has to be welcomed, and it is a matter of satisfaction that we are in the export market.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): I am not going over the explanations already given in the Supplementary Demands for Grants, but I will answer only one or two criticisms that were levelled against the Ministry.

To begin with, some hon. Members referred to the fact that the expenditure incurred in Sikkim and Bhutan were incurred or the allotment made without consulting the people. This is not correct. Elaborate discussions have taken place after assessing the needs of the two States, and then the matter was discussed with the Planning Commission, and representatives of both those Governments had visited Delhi from time to time to discuss the details of the Plan. Therefore, to say that those decisions were taken without the co-operation of the people is wrong.

Secondly, we have given the topmost priority for communications and transport, and I want to allay the fears of the hon. Members who think that we are neglecting the question of border transportation and communications.

An hon. Member also mentioned that the amount allotted for Sikkim for the development of power etc., was not adequate. I would like to point out to the hon. Member that it is not a question of making more allotment of funds because the capacity to absorb the funds is also very necessary. Hon. Members know that in these territories or areas, there is a paucity of technical skill. Progress cannot be at the same rate as in other better developed parts of India. Therefore we have to go slow. We have to go slow not because the Government wish to go slow, but because the circumstances, geographical, political and other circumstances, compel us to go slow even when we do not want to go slow.

Now I come to the other point. An hon. Member said that our missions abroad were not functioning properly. This criticism we have heard again and again in this House, so that it has no meaning at all today. I am going to prove how our missions have been functioning so efficiently that the criticisms that are levelled against

them and the External Affairs Ministry have no validity at all.

An hon. Member said that were not giving enough publicity to our foreign policy with the result that the outside world did not know what was happening here. Hon. Members will recall that about ten or eleven years ago, India was the only non-aligned country, and today we have got about 31 non-aligned countries which meeting at Belgrade on the 1st September. Is it because they do not understand the policy of this country that all these countries swear by *panch sheel* and they want to follow our leadership in the sense that they also abide by this?

Shri Goray: China is also swearing by *panch sheel*.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Even China says it abides by *panch sheel*. So, to say that our policies are not known to the world, that we are alone etc., has no meaning at all, because it is incorrect.

Then we are also told that our publicity is so bad that our problems are not elucidated to the people abroad. I want to mention to the hon. House that about 38 pamphlets were issued in connection the Kashmir problem to explain our stand to the whole world. About 18 were issued on the Indo-China problem besides, of course I need hardly mention, the incalculable propaganda that is being done within the walls of this House when we have debates on China, foreign policy etc.

Then the External Publicity Division of the Ministry also keeps our Missions well posted with all the important developments about these questions, about the border trouble or our relations with Kashmir or with others or any other problems. These are also publicised or brought to the notice of our Missions abroad by Morse transmissions thrice daily. After all, to say that we are not doing anything for publicity shows that the Members do not care to understand what is happening in the Government of India.

I thank the House for appreciating the fact that we are opening two Missions in Dakar and Dar-es-Salaam. I am sure the hon. Members are anxious—and we share their anxiety—that our Missions should be increased. I am sure they will also be equally anxious to vote the supplementary grants for implementing these wishes of the hon. Members.

We have been economising. Although there is a constant demand from many countries to open new Missions, we cannot agree to it for the simple fact that our resources are limited; and the only way to judge our achievement is by trying to find out whether, within the available resources, we are acquitting ourselves well or not. It is no good thinking only in terms of money because we have not got the money. But the question is, whether within the available resources the Ministry is functioning properly or not. Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that we are.

Regarding the Laos Commission etc. the explanation is given in the memorandum. The Members are very anxious that we should reactivise the Laos Commission. Now that we have reactivised the Commission we want the funds etc.

These are the only points I wish to make.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sir, pointed reference has been made to two points. One is in regard to the issue of sale certificates and the other is in regard to the sale of a house in Delhi. I shall briefly deal with them.

As regards the issue of sale certificates, I have no apology to offer. We have about 4½ lakhs properties, 2½ lakhs evacuee and about 2 lakhs government built. Most of these have already been sold and they are spread all over India. In many cases the whole value has not been paid because the money is to be realised by instalments spread over a period of 7 years. In a number of cases, we

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

have given the facility to the purchaser to associate claims of other claimants. Until every case is examined it is not possible for me to give the sale certificates. And, our policy throughout has been that if I can pay compensation to the displaced persons—and their number was over 5 lakhs and only 6,000 now remain to be paid—it should be done. More than 5 lakhs have been paid a sum of Rs. 160 crores and in the process these properties have also been allotted. I can assure the House that we are alive to the need for the issue of sale certificates.

All these people were either occupying thes properties or they were give provisional possession; and in no case are we charging rent. Supposing a man has purchased a house from me and I have given him provisional possession, he is not paying any rent. It is only a sort of a formality that the sale certificate has to be issued. Now that most of the work in relation to the payment of compensation has come to a close, we are devoting more attention to the issue of sale certificates. In a large number of cases they have already been issue and in the remaining cases also we are going to expedite action.

This very question was asked by the hon. Member in the House yesterday—I am referring to Shri Balraj Madhok. If he had been only present in the House and put this question he could have received all this information by way of supplementaries; but when his time came he was not present in the House.

Now, I come to the sale of a house in Delhi. As I said just now I have sold a very large number of properties all over India and this is not the first house that has been sold to a recognised institution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister referring to the Jantar Mantar Road house?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been ruled out as being not relevant here.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Then, I have nothing further to say. Shri Banerjee has already given notice of a question and it is coming up within 3 or 4 days and I will be too glad to answer all the supplementaries in this behalf. As this question was admitted by the Speaker yesterday I only wanted no misunderstanding to arise. (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. C. Joshi: Sir, I think you very much for allowing me to intervene on behalf of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting who is unavoidably absent today from the House.

Shri Tangamani wanted to know the basis on which we fix the amount of the awards. The amount of the awards is fixed with a view to providing an incentive to produce films of high technique and aesthetic character. As I shall presently show, if the risk, effort and incentive needed to produce a particular film is greater then the amount fixed is higher. (*Interruptions*).

With regard to the feature films we give the award of the President's medal and along with it Rs. 20,000 to the producer and Rs. 5,000 to the Director. The point was raised why the Director is paid Rs. 5,000 and the producer is paid Rs. 20,000. It is this. The producer is the person who takes the greater risk and his responsibility for the production of the film extends from the stage of script writing right up to its presentation in the cinema house.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): I want to know....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No question now.

Shri A. C. Joshi: The Director also is rewarded because he is the leader of the team of persons who are actua-

lly engaged in the production of the film.

As I have already said, with the first prize, the President's gold medal awarded to the producer, a cash prize of Rs. 20,000 is award to the Producer and a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 is awarded to the Director. The second prize is awarded with Rs. 10,000 to the Producer and Rs. 2,500 to the Director. Then, for the third prize a certificate of merit is given. Shri Tangamani has raised the point as to why a cash award is also not included with the certificate of merit. I hope that in the next awards this question will be fully considered. Three prizes of the same category are also given for the production of children's films.

15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri said that on cash prizes were given to the producers of the children's films. My information is that the same prizes as are awarded to the feature films Rs. 20,000 and so on are also awarded for the children's films.

Mr. Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Guillotine to be applied?

Mr. Speaker: I think some hon. Members want to take part in this debate.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I will take only one or two minutes. All the points have been covered by the other speakers and I will finish in a minute or two.

Sardar Swaran Singh: We can finish in two or three minutes, if you can give time now; there is not much to be said. But we are in your hands.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a question of starting the other business at 3·15, I have no objection....

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: They would like to finish this and they say they are not going to take long. He has concluded.

Shri A. M. Tariq: He has not concluded, Sir. We are anxiously waiting for the speech of Shri Joshi.

Shri Tangamani: He has a few more points to cover.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him tomorrow. Let the hon. Ministers answer everyone of those points that have been raised.... (*Interruptions*). Shri Mathur.

15·03 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: STATEMENT MADE BY PRIME MINISTER REGARDING PUNJABI SUBA

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to move the motion standing in my name and that of other twelve hon. Members of this House regarding the statement made by the Prime Minister in Lok Sabha on the 28th August, 1961 regarding Punjabi Suba and fasts undertaken by Master Tara Singh, Swami Rameshwaranand and Yogiraj Suryadev.

Mr. Speaker: Before he proceeds further, I would appeal to all hon. Members here who decide to take part in this debate to take account of the seriousness of the situation. While their arguments may be very convincing and forceful, as far as possible the language should be moderate. No heat need be caused and no excitement or emotion or sensitiveness, exhibited. I am not accusing any hon. Member. I know all of them are peaceful but sometimes on account of the subject they are likely to forget these things. Therefore, I am trying

[Mr. Speaker]

to say, by way of caution, that all arguments, whatever are necessary to convince one side or the other, may be laid. The country is also watching us. So, in the matter of expression, let the language be as moderate as possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, you have given a very correct advice in this matter. When passions run high and regional and sectional interests are there to blur our visions and certain electoral considerations weigh heavy on us, we are likely to lose sight of reason and realities and our visions are likely to be blurred very much. We are speaking on a subject which is of very grave concern to all of us and it is only correct and proper that this House should have taken note of this statement.

Mr. Speaker, uninfluenced by this agitation and even by the statement laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Prime Minister I wish to submit that I hold very strong views in this matter. When, for the first time, the question of the reorganisation of the States was discussed, when I was not even a Member of the Congress, in the Rajya Sabha, in 1955, I stated very clearly:

> "I am fully aware of the very strong opinion in favour of the reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis and this opinion, coming as it does from persons whose patriotism is above suspicion, I respect, but I have also not the least hesitation in saying that I do not share that view. The phantom of linguism and the clan consciousness which it has aroused and which it proposes to keep alive are to my mind a great danger to the unity of India. The unity of the country demands that while giving a proper place to different languages in this country, of States on that basis and ignore the need for a free flow of population in this development era."

I hold fast to those views. In this particular matter, I have not yet been able to see whether it is only the linguistic State which is demanded or it is something else. Again I submit that I have the greatest respect for those people who have different views on this matter but it is absolutely necessary in the best interests of the country that we have an objective analysis of the entire situation. When an agitation is on, passions run high and all sorts of statements are made. It would be refreshing to see what was said by the States Reorganisation Commission itself and see whether those factual premises are still there or whether there has been any need for a change and whether the conclusions drawn by the S.R.C. hold good today or whether through passage of time and the events that have taken place there are reasons for us to change our views and our opinion. Those people had gone into this matter very thoroughly, had collected all the necessary factual information and had come to certain conclusions. These distinguished citizens of this country uninfluenced by any class or political considerations, gave a particular opinion. Let us examine those and then see whether certain situations have developed which compel us to come to different conclusions. I would like to draw the attention of the House to only two or three paragraphs in that report. On page 144, they say

> "A peculiar feature of the demand for a Punjabi-speaking State has also been that, while other demands for separation from existing composite States have had the backing of an overwhelming majority of the people of the language group seeking such separation, the demand for a Punjabi speaking State is strongly opposed by large sections of people speak

constituted into a Punjabi-speaking State."

Here is a distinct feature. We are told that we discriminate against Sikhs, against Punjabi; we are not following the same formula about linguistic States which we follow elsewhere. Here are certain very special features to which the S.R.C. wanted to draw our particular attention. Here is something which is very different, and which will compel anybody to take a particular decision in respect of the Punjabi Suba. So, it has got its own peculiar problems. They further say as follows:

"The problem, therefore, is *sui generis*. It has to be examined against its own peculiar background."

They go on to say as follows:

"....This is so because the Punjabi and Hindi languages as spoken in the Punjab are akin to each other and are both well-understood by all sections of the people of the State. Nobody has seriously argued before us that the present set-up presents any difficulty so far as the communicational needs of the people are concerned."

The report further says:

"The Akali Dal memorandum itself states that the Punjabi-speaking people carry their culture and language with them. Quite clearly, with this widespread dispersion of the Punjabi language in recent years the intermingling of Hindi-speaking and Punjabi-speaking people, it would be impossible to create a compact unilingual State."

Let us clearly understand this. If it was another ground, if they want the State on some other ground, that would be a different matter. But if the State is wanted only on the basis of language, as is the present position, and if it is not a homeland for the Sikhs, a separate State for the Sikhs, and if it is only on the basis of language, then, the Commission has made a pertinent observation in this regard. It says:

"The creation of a Punjabi-speaking State would offer no solution to the language problem, the present arrangements for the recognition of both Punjabi and Hindi could not be done away with, and the controversies would not in all probability come to an end, and while no major problem would be solved, both the languages might suffer."

That is, they would not gain anything.

The report further says as follows:

"The case for a Punjabi-speaking State falls firstly, because it lacks the general support of the people inhabiting the area, and secondly, because it will not eliminate any of the causes of friction from which the demand for a separate Punjabi-speaking State emanates. The proposed State will solve neither the language problem nor the communal problem and, far from removing internal tension, which exists between communal and not linguistic and regional groups, it might further exacerbate the existing feelings."

So, these distinguished persons, absolutely disinterested in all respects, have given a clear and objective analysis.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): As if all recommendations of S.R.C. have been followed!

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We have to see whether the recommendation is reasonable or not. Let me tell my hon. friend that if I were to deal with the entire gamut of the question, I will be able to convince him that all reasonable recommendations have been followed almost to the core. But

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

let us not stray away. Let us confine ourselves to the issue before us and let us at least try to be reasonable in this matter. Let us have an objective study of the whole situation. I want to know whether my hon. friend has any arguments against the points which I quoted, whether he disputes the factual summing up of the situation. I am not quoting any further, and I do not consider it is necessary to go into details. The Commission has gone into the details of what you consider to be a Punjabi-speaking State or area, and it has given the factual information regarding the student population also, which opted for Hindi examinations. About 70 per cent. of the students in those areas which you now want should be earmarked as a Punjabi-speaking area, want the examinations to be conducted in Hindi. They are the student population who had nothing to do with our politics, who had no eyes on the elections. They have opted for, and have asked for the examinations should be conducted in Hindi. I am not here propagating the cause of Hindi or the cause of Punjabi or any other language. I only say that all these facts, and the factual position as stated earlier, should be taken into consideration.

Sir, I would like now to draw the attention of my hon. friends sitting over there to the utterances which have been made by those very leaders who are today asking for the Punjabi Suba. What do they say? Sant Fateh Singh, speaking only in March last, somewhere near Karnal, while explaining his demand for the Punjabi Suba, stated something which demands the attention of the House. Let us see what conclusions we can draw from that. He said, in regard to the Punjabi Suba, that there was no alternative but to the grant Punjabi Suba, and why? Because it was to save the honour and protect the interests of the Sikh community; not the language. He explained why he wanted Punjabi Suba. It is because that it was required to save the honour. I do not know what honour he means. I do not know whether he feels greatly honoured by being a citizen of India or by getting himself shrunk to a particular area and to protect the interests of the Sikhs! I cannot understand it. He possibly does not realise that he means to identify this demand with the demand for a Sikh State. When he says like this, you cannot come to any other conclusion.

Even Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, for whom these leaders have very great respect, says that "you must please remove this stigma of communalism from Punjabi Suba issue and try to woo the Hindus in favour of it".

Even Sant Fateh Singh said the other day that "I care much more for the goodwill of the population, for the better relationship of the Hindus and the Sikhs than for the Punjabi Suba". But are we going to do that? I want to know whether these fasts are directed towards that end. I want to know whether these things are not creating bad blood, creating communal feelings, or creating goodwill. That is the question. It is not only the testimony of these three distinguished persons who had written this Reorganisation Report and who had nothing to do with politics, but persons who take an objective view of these things have themselves time and again repeated these things, namely, against a separate area for the Punjabi-speaking people.

I do not say that this demand is only on the communal ground. The resistance also is made on the communal ground. Both cancel each other out. One does not justify the other. If there is a real, blatant Sikh communal feeling, then, from both the sides, there is resistance. There is resistance from the Hindu side also. Both are communal. I have no hesitation in saying that. But one does not justify the other. Each cancels the other, and we come to the conclusion that we could not adopt in this case any course but the course that has been adopted by us so far in this matter.

Let us see what these fasts are going to lead to. I would appeal to every Member of this House who takes part in this discussion and others on this accasion to appeal to the great friends of ours, our respected leaders for whom we have respect, to see that they give up their fasts. We want to save their lives. We want them to give up their fasts. But, when we ask that Master Tara Singh should give up his fast, does it mean that Swami Rameshwaranand should continue his fast? All of them should give up their fast. It is not a democratic way of dealing with the situation. It is obvious and clear.

What are the grievances which they bring, in respect of the working of the regional formula? The Prime Minister was more than generous and good enough to say that the Government will enquire into the working of the regional formula if they think that it is not working satisfactorily. If they bring in any grievance that the regional formula is not working well, we are prepared to probe into the matter. The other thing was about discrimination of the Sikhs. What is the discrimination? Let us have something specific. Instead of making a general complaint, let them give a specific thing. In spite of our requesting them and in spite of inviting them to give us instances of specific grievance or discrimination, specific grievances are not handed over. If the grievances are pointed out, and handed over, they will be enquired into. And then nothing remains. I do not think that that is the way in which we can proceed in this country.

Another unfortunate thing is this. I am a deeply religious man myself (*laughter*). I do not know why there should be laughter; that is because obviously we have got strange conceptions of a secular State. But I do not see how religious places should be made the storm-centres of all political activities and agitation,—whether it is a temple, mosque or gurdwara. I think this is something which is seriously objectionable. It is not the Government which can give sanctity to these places. It is those people who are in charge of these places, who manage these places, that can give sanctity to them. I was, as a matter of fact, really surprised when Shri Tyagi raised this question, today that the writ of this Government would not run into these temples, mosques and gurdwaras. I think it is a most ununderstandable situation. These are not foreign territories; the writ of the Government will definitely run all over the country. It is our duty to see that these gurdwaras, mosques and temples are utilised for no other purpose than religious purposes, for emanating love and affection and for bringing the people together, rather than making them the storm-centres of agitations, to sit there and spread agitation from there or to harbour the criminals there. That is absolutely fantastic.

Another thing which has come to my notice during these discussions is about the Government's distrust of the Sikhs. I cannot conceive of anything more fantastic than this. The Sikhs are as good patriots as anybody else. As a matter of fact, we have always held the Sikhs in very high esteem and the Sikhs are in a position of pride in the army. We would not have in the army people in whom we have any distrust. Certainly I cannot understand what is the origin or the basis for such a vicious thought, which is being spread. I do not know whether it is only for the sake of propaganda or for what purpose it is meant.

We have the greatest respect for all these leaders. We are very gravely concerned about them. But I think we are more concerned about the toiling masses of Punjab. Are the general masses interested in these problems, or are these problems the creation of us, most of us? The toiling masses, who are interested only in the developmental activities are not very much concerned about the bifurcation. See what happened in Rajasthan. In the first Plan, we could do absolutely nothing, simply because we could not come together; we could not take the

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impact of the reorganisation. The Planning Commission has been explaining to the country how the developmental works could not proceed satisfactorily because of the reorganisation, the problem regarding the services and all that. So, I cannot simply understand how Punjab or anybody is going to gain by this.

My firm conviction is, if the advice of Shri Jaiprakash Narain is heeded, if goodwill is created, if this feeling of communalism is permitted to subside and if the agitation is stopped, I am sure there would be absolutely no difficulty about Punjab. They will discover that with this change, they have already got the Punjabi Suba. There would be no trouble.

Lastly, I would like to submit that this Government should be absolutely fair and firm. Firmness is all right, but it is also very necessary that we are very fair. But once we are convinced that it is a very fair attitude that we have taken, then the Government must be very firm.

I submit that the statement of the Prime Minister is acceptable, well-reasoned, faces all the realities, accommodates most of the viewpoints and yet is couched in most conciliatory terms. I hope full advantage will be taken of the attitude of the Government and the Prime Minister and this House will speak in a tone that will persuade these fasting leaders to give up their fasts and try to create a better climate and goodwill among all people residing in that State, about which we are all proud. After partition, it was one of the deficit States, but its toiling people have turned it into a surplus State. Today the *per capita* income of Punjab is the highest and they are the people who have been working hard.

How has this linguism stopped their development? It has not stopped their development. The development has been going fast. Let us not do anything which will jeopardise or which will affect this development. We pay a tribute to the toiling masses of Punjab and we hope that a new climate will be created, so that all these agitational feelings may subside.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we meet today in the context of certain events that have a potentiality of political danger and are also emotionally surcharged, events which are serious in themselves and which, if not properly tackled, might produce consequences which are terrible to contemplate. That being so, I had expected, though it was hoping against hope that my friend, Shri Mathur, would speak in a temper which would contribute to easing the tension, which exists today not only in the Punjab, but aslo in contiguous territories.

The Prime Minister, is leaving tomorrow, but he has not, I am sorry to note, ostensibly relaxed the rigidity of the stand which he has taken up on the question of Punjabi Suba and Master Tara Singh's fast. It might sound trite, but the statesmanship, the generosity and understanding which it connotes continue to be potent and I do say that it is being given the go-by. I notice from the correspondence which the Prime Minister laid on the Table of the House how he has described Master Tara Singh as a person who makes highly irresponsible statements. But what is more important to the country, whatever Master Tara Singh might or might not do, is that the Prime Minister shows a greater sense of responsibility in regard to what is going to happen to our country.

What everybody wants in this country is that normalcy and harmony return to the life of the Punjab. But what we see from day to day, as Master Tara Singh's fast continues—he is a very old man and one never knows what might happen; even as we speak, there is perhaps an element of danger—is that these tensions, far from being resolved, are being aggra-

vated. We find tensions and uncertainties are being aggravated. The situation remains grave and yet, we do not see Government displaying a real anxiety and political prudence and that is why I am very sorry that the Prime Minister's statement laid on the Table of the House yesterday is so unsatisfying.

The Prime Minister dismisses the demand for Punjabi Suba. I have noticed also a tendency in many quarters even to refer to the words Punjabi Suba in a slighting manner. I do not understand it. Suba is just as good a word as Pradesh. We have Andhra Pradesh and if the Punjabis call for a Punjabi Suba, it is a very good way of expressing their claim. But in any case, that is not a matter about which we are quarrelling.

With regard to the formation of a linguistic State for the Punjabi-speaking people, as far as we are concerned, our stand has been communicated urgently and personally to the Prime Minister; and that is that we support in principle the formation of a linguistic State where Punjabi is the principal language. In principle we support the formation of the State and we desire that the Government makes an announcement to that effect. I say so because, I may tell my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, the people of Punjab are keenly interested in regard to this matter. If most of them happen to be Sikhs, it is not any crime on their part. I do not know; it might be found on a proper delineation of the Punjabi-speaking areas that the Sikhs perhaps will not be in a majority. But majority or minority—if the Sikhs do happen to be in a majority, that is no crime. That is not an offence on their part. And, you meet Sikhs wherever you go, in India, in Delhi or anywhere-else, you talk to Sikhs of any persuasion, political or any other, and you will find how deep down in their heart the Sikhs today have accepted the idea of Punjabi Suba as something which they ought to have, and I do desire the Prime Minister to make an effort to get into the skin of the other fellow. That is why he has been our national leader, not particularly because of some intellectual attainments but of a capacity which surely we have discerned, of his being able to find out what the other man feels.

What about the Punjabi-speaking people? Perhaps some Punjabi-speaking Hindus are opposing Punjabi Suba. I would not like to say any word which you have advised us to avoid—because I was going to say it is vulgar—but it is undesirable. When the Punjabi-speaking Hindus repudiate their own language there must be some peculiar communal motivation behind their repudiation—of many Punjabi-speaking Hindus—of their own mother language. But that has happened. So what are we going to take as a criterion of the wishes of the Punjabi people? Are we going to take only the opinion of those people who can go even so far as to repudiate their own mother language, or are we going to take the opinion of those who really and truly are Punjabi-speaking people? And, if the Punjabi-speaking people are asking for something, we have got to understand that and it is no good taking up a bureaucratic view of the matter.

I notice that in contrast with the parts before independence, because the Congress has formed the Government of the day, an executive view of the matter is being taken about everything, an administrative slant is given to every thing. Here is a demand. Is it going to disturb law and order of a particular area and the Home Ministry will be up in arms against it? But it is necessary not to pursue in this matter, not to have a purely executive and administrative view of the matter when the sentiments, the deep emotions of the people are involved. And, that is why I say, that if the Punjab was such a very happy family today, if the toiling masses of the Punjab, as my hon. friend Shri Mathur described them, are so very happy about the shape of things there, then surely the movement of Punjabi Suba would not have

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taken on the hugeous shape as it has done today.

I do not like many of the aspects of their movement as it is being conducted today, but it is neither here nor there. The basic demand of a Punjabi-speaking State is a demand which is underlined with our tradition, and that is why it is our duty, it is our responsibility, it is a matter of principle for us to accept the idea of a Punjabi Suba. I say, therefore, accept the principle because it is just and proper.

I say also, at the same time, that the implementation of that principle will have to wait, and I say that because I know that for a variety of reasons which are very undesirable the Punjabi Sikhs and Hindus by and large perhaps do not agree in the manner in which they should. That is why it is necessary to have some time after announcement of the acceptance of the principle to say that the implementation of the principle will naturally take some time. The Punjabi Sikhs and Hindus have got to remain together. The artificial animosities which have been whipped up by certain communal organisations have got to be resolved. The Hindi-speaking areas will have to have somewhere special provisions and they will have to have the necessary safeguards. Naturally, this process will take some time. But the principle should be immediately recognised, because without that you cannot win the heart of Punjab and unless you win the heart of Punjab, all this talk of national integration which is going on everywhere—wherever I go I am hearing this talk—will produce a mouse, all this talk will be found to be so much moonshine and not sunshine.

I know the Akalis who are so very much in the picture have been communal. We ourselves, the Communist Party, have had to fight the Akalis so many times. We are against the idea of the mixing up of religion with politics. Like my hon. friend Shri Mathur we have openly come out against the misuse of Gurdwaras and whenever and wherever communal passions have been roused we have tried to fight it with all the resources at our command in order to restore the normalcy and harmony in the life of our people. So, as far as the Akalis are concerned perhaps we can produce a bill of charges against them. Who does not know that the Akalis have often behaved in a very communal manner? But is it necessary, is it statesmanship in the year 1961 to rake up those things about Master Tara Singh and other Akalis? Are there only Akali communalists? Is not Hindu communalism also very much in the picture? That is why I say, let us take a principal stand and then ultimately you will rectify these things.

The Prime Minister in his statement has argued the matter, and he speaks as if the linguistic States principle was not a national decision to be implemented, the idea being that the linguistic States idea was possibly arrived at in the pre-independence days for some opportunistic purpose. I do not think so. The idea of having linguistic States in this country was a national decision whose rationality has not gone by the wall; it continues still to be a rational and rightful thing. And it is a pity—I am sorry to have to say that—even from recent experience he seems to learn nothing and to forget nothing. In 1952 he resisted the idea of an Andhra State. He said on those days that it was not a viable State. He said that a separate Andhra State would hurt India's unity. But he was proved to be wrong. Andhra Pradesh was set up and it is functioning since then. Of course, Sriramalu had to die, a great many other people had to suffer and a very high cost had to be paid for the achievement of Andhra Pradesh.

Then again, only a few years ago, when we were Members of Parliament, in 1956 he was fighting to the last ditch and he was being supported

by large numbers of Members of Parliament belonging to different parties in the House, against the bifurcation of Bombay. All Members of Parliament who stood by him—they always do that—signed memoranda arguing how Bombay should not be split up at any cost. But the people of Maharashtra and the people of Gujerat—whatever the Members of Parliament in 1956 might have thought—thought differently and they had their way. But a very heavy price in struggle had to be given, a price in lives lost and sufferings undergone, and it was Government which was responsible for this because of its obstinate resistence which ultimately proved to be not only futile but foolish. Anyhow, Maharashtra and Gujerat are there today happily working and, paradoxically, Congress claims credit for the formation of those States—Maharashtra and Gujerat.

Now, following upon our experience in 1952 and 1956, in 1960-61 we have had this demand for a Punjabi Suba. Again the idea is being revived in the old manner. By all means, as I said before, let us point out the wrong way in which the Akalis pose it and fight for it. But is it because a rightful principle is being posed wrongly by a wrong set of people we should not accept it? Since that appeals to the emotions of our people and if, not only that, it really and truly makes for effective administration, administration in conformity with the interests of the common people whose language has got to have a certain position as far as the Government is concerned? Now, just because the Akalis are a kind of people whom we wish to malign, perhaps for good reasons, we try to adopt this attitude. That is why, because of this executive approach to this matter those who are in charge of the administration are trying to repress all trouble. That is why the Punjab State Government is trying only to adopt this kind of attitude which is completely wrong. I cannot go into any detail about what the State Government is doing, but the administration as a whole is entirely dependent on the governmental machinery of repression. They can control the situation for a time, but they cannot for all time heal the wound in the Punjabi heart. But if something happens, if something tragic happens—I do not know, the Prime Minister will have gone tomorrow, and if something very bad happens, and it might very well happen the wound in the Punjabi heart will take a very long time to heal, and that would be something damage which you do to the integrity of our country. That is why I say, please do not take recourse to bureaucratic and administrative and repressive methods in order to put down a demand which appears from all the available facts to have captured the imagination of the people not merely in a sentimental fashion but also from the point of view that linguistic States are the principal medium for linking the administration with the lives of the people. And Punjab is the only area in the country which has been deprived of the application of that linguistic principle. The Punjabis have a sense of discrimination, only because of that, not because of the fatuous charge which, we think, is completely fantastic that Sikhs are not getting sufficient jobs. Sikhs, of course, are getting very good jobs, and why not? They are a very good set of people and they are getting jobs also. It is not discrimination of Sikhs in regard to employment, but it is discrimination against the Punjabi language, it is discrimination against the Punjabi-speaking people, it is discrimination against those people who are out of the Punjab.....

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Will he point out where that discrimination against the Punjabi language is? Give us some instances *(Interruptions.)*

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This is a major language scheduled in the Constitution, a language spoken by the

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majority of the people in a certain area which is contiguous, and this is a language which is not being given its rightful position.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What does he mean by that?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I know the Prime Minister has said "We do not have unilingual States only". I shall come to that point. He said "We do not have unilingual States only". Of course, we do not have unilingual States alone; but our States are delimited on the basis of a language being the language spoken by the majority of the people there in that area. You make the amplest provision for linguistic minorities, and it is terribly important, as events in Assam and other places have shown, but do not quibble words like "unilingual", "linguism" and that sort of thing. Do not merely say that we do not want unilingual States. Who wants unilingual States? And where in the world do you find a completely unilingual State? Does not France contain people near the frontier who speak something like Spanish, a sort of *patois* and more or less a mixture of German and French? You cannot find that anywhere. In our own country, in every State naturally, there will be people speaking other Indian languages, and no particular province will be a completely unilingual State. Punjab would not be a unilingual State because Punjab have got a very large Hindi-speaking minority. You must so demarcate the area that the Hindi-speaking minority would be lesser, they might perhaps go to other areas, or there may be special safeguards for their own language and they might remain inside Punjab, but the point is.... (*Interruptions.*) If Punjabi is not a majority language, that is a different matter, but Punjabi is the majority language, and, surely, Punjabi is being kept out of the arena, as far as the rightful application of the principle is concerned.

I have seen also in the statement the Prime Minister asking Master Tara Singh to give up his fast. We all ask Master Tara Singh to give up his fast, because fasting perhaps leads nowhere. But the Prime Minister goes on to argue that it is a wrong and anti-democratic method of doing things. I wish to remind the Prime Minister of the saying that father ate sour grapes and the teeth of the children were sitting on the edge. The Congress ate a lot of sour grapes and the teeth of the children of the Congress have been sitting on edge. You started this business of fasts. You cannot say "heads I win; tails you lose". You have made fasts a method of political campaigning and instrument of popular mobilisation. I do not like it myself and you may not like it in your personal capacity, but you have, in your political career, over and over again utilised the method of fasts in order to mobilise the people. Until you change this context of things do not blame your political opponents for taking recourse to a method which you yourself were pleased in adopting before. But I say this, we want Master Tara Singh to give up his fast, because merely fasting is no good. Besides, the principle has to be established and propagated fairly and truly, and that would be achieved if Master Tara Singh gives up his fast. But I think it is up to the Government, at the same time, to make a generous and statesmanlike gesture, and that is to say that the linguistic principle, being something which the whole country has adopted, should also be applied in the case of Punjab.

In regard to the regional formula, the Prime Minister has stated certain things at page 8671 of the Uncorrected Debates where he said that he was fully prepared to have the matter of the regional formula examined by the representatives of the region and the Punjab Government. It is a good thing, but it is very unhappy that wisdom dawned on the Prime Minister so late. If only he had said this thing some time ago, some two or three years ago, the whole face of the Punjab might have been changed, but he did not do so, and the wisdom came too late, and

that too in small instalments so grudgingly, so gradually, that he seems to be losing his grip, and that is why it is necessary that something is done about it.

Punjabi-speaking people and the Punjabi language are not supplicants at anybody's door. The Prime Minister says "We shall do these things for the language; whatever your claims, some of them have been conceded; we shall give some more things". They are not asking for favours, they are not asking for a little more of encouragement and that sort of thing. They want what the rest of the country has got, as a matter of right, and they alone cannot be singled out for this kind of discrimination, and that is why I repeat that you have to accept the principle of linguistic States in regard to Punjab and you have to work out the details very carefully and without any hurry.

We have to make sure of Sikh and Hindu harmony and co-operation and, for that purpose, the Sikhs also, after they have been properly approached, would have to make the right kind of response and, I am sure, they will, if properly approached, generously approached, the Sikhs would make the right kind of response. The Sikhs and Hindus are both Punjabis and they have to live together in their own country by creating a strong Punjab which will be not only the soul of India, as in the past, but very much more, an agency of reconstruction, economical, industrial, technical, cultural and in so many other ways, and that is why in our own emerald country, this wonderful country where there is so much of distinctiveness, we want that distinctiveness should flourish and separation should never come into the picture. Let that distinct quality of the union of this country be recognized, and then they will come together and integrated, properly and truly, in a kind of real unity of the whole of India. That was the kind of vision which was brought out in our national anthem—

पंजाब सिन्धु गुजरात मराठा द्राविड़
उत्कल बंगा विन्ध्य हिमाचल यमुना गंगा.....

The whole concept of the unity of India is emblazoned in our national anthem. That can only be achieved when you have understood the desire of the Punjabi people and acted generously like a statesman and not with a footling little mind of a bureaucrat ruling the administration. Approach the Punjabi heart in that spirit and you will win the Punjabi heart and that will really make a contribution to the national integration.

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Prime Minister that at least for once in the administration of the country he was not inelastic and he was not rigid. I have seen in India labour leaders striking, or going on hunger strikes. For instance, Shri Gopalan was on fast in Kerala. But the Prime Minister did not write to him, even though certainly his contribution in public life to India is not lesser than that of anybody who has undertaken any fast. Let me make it clear that my leader started negotiations and it was he who wrote the first letter: breaking all rigidity of the governmental tradition, he wrote "please do not go on fast" and he started the negotiations in such a way that some people had grouse that this way the administration cannot work. He did it because he was not rigid and he was not inelastic and he simply wanted to save the life of Master Tara Singh. So, there is no doubt about it that so far as the Government is concerned, the ruling party is concerned, we are very much concerned to save the life of Master Tara Singh. I must say that it is very clear from the way in which the negotiations have been conducted. My Prime Minister, who is the leader of the party which is ruling in all the States, who is the leader of the party which has absolute majority here, a leader of a party in which nobody can aspire to be his rival, a man who is so popular and who has so much strength, he goes

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right at 2 A.M. to meet a person to solve this problem. This is a compliment to him. I know my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, knows what he thinks of communal approaches, what he thinks of those people who have got communal approaches. He buried his own prejudice within him and, over and above that, he rose and he wanted to persuade that person to give up his fast and he has gone to the extent that nobody in a democratic state, no Prime Minister of such a democratic Government, is prepared to go.

So, if any untoward thing happens, if Master Tara Singh and these two gentlemen consequently die, the responsibility will not be that of Government, neither of Shri Nehru, but of those who have first asked him to lie down in a place where Government cannot go for forcible feeding.... (*Interruption*) and of those who have done it simply for political ends. I do not know whether the hon. Prime Minister forgot something or did not get a new idea. But I can certainly say that the Communist Party do not gain or lose anything so far as this question is concerned.

I was the only speaker here out of the 500 M.Ps., here and 250 there to ask that there should be a Punjabi Suba at a particular stage and that there should be a Hariana Prant. Then I was charge-sheeted in the Party meeting and was told, 'You are creating a difficult situation'. The Communist Party cannot stop me and ask me that. That is on record. I was saved by Shri Dange with great persuasion.

The Communist Party made a mistake in 1947 in supporting the Muslim Leaguers over the partition of India. The Party had to make a statement to the Committee. They said, "we were just supporting it on principle. We did not know that these will be the consequences. It was an error of judgement". If their wishes are carried out, after a year these gentlemen will say in another statement, "It was an error of judgement. We supported the principle. We do not know the practical results of it."

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): What was Shri Mukerjee's attitude then?

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): He wanted it.

Shri P. S. Daulta: So far as the Communist Party, the Praja Socialist Party and other opposition parties are concerned,.....

An Hon. Members: Swatantra Party.

Shri P. S. Daulta: It is very *Swatantra*. It is neither supporting it nor opposing it. These Opposition Parties always opposed this idea of Punjabi Suba. They were right. Now I realise it when I am sitting here in saner atmosphere..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Are you sure that you are in saner atmosphere?

Shri P. S. Daulta: Certainly.

To be a bit serious, I want to say that what we are facing in the Punjab is not the demand of a linguistic State. We are facing a thing which is quite different from it. With folded hands I went to Master Tara Singh and said, "Masterji, retire from public life". He said, "what for, my boy? I want Punjabi Suba." I said, "So long as you are here, you are the greatest hurdle. You will not let it have it." I gave it in writing to their committee through Pandit Sundar Lal that so long as the communalists are there in the Punjabi-speaking and Hindi Speaking areas and so long as they associate this demand for a linguistic State with their religion and make their speeches from Gurdwaras, they are complicating the position. That secular demand for a linguistic State has been buried by the communalists so deep that it is not coming up.

What is the situation that we are facing today? We are facing a good-intention gentleman, Master Tara Singh and a political party. But what they want is this. They do not want a Punjabi-speaking State as such,

which Shri Mukerjee wants, which I want and which many other gentlemen want. He says: "Give me a Punjabi Suba." What for? For removing grievances of Sikhs for protection of Sikh religion his programme will start after it is given. Shri Mukerjee's work ends as soon as it is conceded; so of others. But he says that he does not want it for the protection of the language. The Punjabi language is being taught from Kangra to Bahadurgarh. Under the regional formula, we all learn the Punjabi language, even where Punjabi is not spoken. We have not that unreasonable stand like those in Cachar who say, "Do not accept the Assamese language as such." That is not our attitude. What Masterji says is: Please do not teach Punjabi in all districts; confine it to five districts.

An Hon. Member: Nine districts.

Shri P. S. Daulta: So, it is not a question of language. That gentleman is not a retired Judge of a High Court or a leading lawyer. He is a good-intentioned man. He says what he feels. He wants a homeland for the Sikhs where some of the grievances of the Sikhs can be removed. So, his programme will start after getting this. How those grievances are to be removed? He does not say that. But history speaks. I want to tell all good-intentioned man that history speaks. In 1947 Mr. Jinnah did not say this. He said, "First accept the principle of Pakistan, then I will let you know the details." Punjabis know what happened afterwards. My hon .Leader must be knowing it. Before the 15th August 1947 Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan presented a petition to the then Governor-General saying that in a particular area Muslims were being murdered by a particular party with the help of the army of a certain Maharaja He asked them to be saved. After partition, all Sikhs were rehabilitated in that particular area by a Minister who was Master Tarpa Singh's nominee. It is no stage where the demand on language base is made. Now, they say, "The walls are there, have the roof." I do not want to go into all that. But one thing is clear: they want to utilize existing regional division for furthering this communal programme.

A Punjabi Hindu says, "How will Master Tara Singh remove the grievances of the Sikhs?" In Punjab, the Chief Minister is a Sikh; the IG is a Sikh; the Speaker is a Sikh. All responsible posts—not bureaucratic posts —which Shri Nehru could give here at the Centre he has given to the Sikhs. So, Punjabi Hindus are afraid that if after being given this much Master Tara Singh is not satisfied, what does he want? Then he looks up the history of 1947 and says, "God save us from Punjabi Suba." It is a painful thing to deny one's mother tongue—nobody likes it—but one knows that a particular religious person or a particular communal party says, "Look here, Gurmukhi is part and parcel of my religious and you Hindus will have to learn it." Naturally, Hindus react to it unfavourably. I told Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and the Jan Sangh Wallas that if they take this very attitude about Hindi and say that Indians shall have to learn Hindi, which is the national language, and if this championing of the cause of Hindi comes from Arya Samaj *mandirs*, nobody in India will learn Hindi. In Punjab, Punjabi language was sabotaged by Akalis who associated it with their religion and forced the Hindus to dissociate from this. That is the crux of the situation.

That is not all. My hon. friend says that the Sikhs are in a majority but how does it become communal? Who says that it is communal? The other day, Shri Asoka Mehta issued a statement. If Muslims are in a majority in Kashmir, how is Kashmir a Muslim State? So, how will it be a Sikh State? What an analogy! Kashmiri Muslims do not want to use this State for protection of Islam. Punjabis are not prepared to take risks. They have learnt a lesson from 1947. The Communist Party might not have learn it.

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Let them support another Muslim League in another form. But the situation is like this.

What is the solution? I have great respect for all leaders who are fasting here and there. I have no grouse except that they push economic issues to the background. But what was their role in 1947? I do not mean to tell you that. It is up to the Central Intelligence men to say as to what was the role of particular individuals who are being sought today for mediating and are talked of as peacemakers. Let it be examined by Government and let it be made public as to what was their role in 1947. I want to say only this thing. My colleagues, hon. Members of Parliament and my respected leaders on the Government Benches are all having a wrong approach. It is not an approach to appeal to a leader every day. We should ignore these leaders and should go to the masses. We should tell the masses that people who were active in 1947 are again active; beware of them. This approach of appealing every day not to fast is not good. To fast is their fundamental right. They have chosen that. But we should go to the masses.

I may tell you with due respect that in Punjab everything is okay. People in the Punjab are busy with their Samiti elections. These papers and the other people in some lobbies believe that something will happen. In Punjab it cannot happen, because I know what is Punjab. There can be a quarrel if Hindu jats and Sikhs jats are there in one district. Fortunately, where there are Sikh jats there are no Hindu jats and where there are Hindu jats there are no Sikh jats. So, they will not quarrel. These classes are now agitating for these things which have nothing to do with the demands of the man-in-the-street. They have nothing to do with water-logging; nothing to do with the peasants. They have identified the Punjab problem with the problem of language which does not exist. In Punjab everything is okay. The law and order situation is under control. The leaders should not make appeals to communal leaders but reach the masses like Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, who works in the office in the morning and addresses the masses in the evening.

I want to say one thing more. I do not want to take much time. Grant the Punjabi Suba today. Is this the solution? Will Master Tara Singh and the Akali party be satisfied? Akali is a communal party. The difference between the Congress and the Opposition is this. We want to save the lives of these gentlemen who are fasting. The Communists think that unless Master Tara Singh dies, communism cannot grow in the Punjab; let him die at the cost of Pratap Singh Kairon; either he will die or this man will be removed from office. So far as the Congress is concerned, we want for our own betterment that these lives should be saved.

What I want to say is this. The approach should be this. Reach the masses. Ignore these leaders. I want to tell you one thing more. Let it be clear. Out of all the M.Ps., who are the constitutional representatives of Punjab, not a single M.P., is today for any change. Myself and the Deputy-Speaker and Shri H. N. Mukerjee—we are all agreed in principle. But Punjabis know what today it means. We are not fighting for linguistic States. We are fighting communalism. The solution is not appeasement. Reach the masses. Expose these leaders and their role in 1947. Expose the role of these political parties who for five years do not support a particular idea. When the iron is hot, keeping in view the coming elections, they tell the people "We want Punjabi suba". They should be exposed. Along with this, this demand for a Punjabi Suba should be opposed at this stage by all sections of the House.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, प्रधान मंत्री जी के

आज उस पर बहस हो रही है। लेकिन उस पर कुछ कहने के पहले मैं पंजाब में पिछले दस पांच साल में जो कुछ हुआ है उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

पंजाब में हमेशा से यह हालत रहा है कि जो लोग ठीक ढंग से वहां की पालिटिक्स में अपनी जगह नहीं बना सके और ताकत हासिल नहीं कर सके उन्हों ने एजीटेशन किया है। उस एजीटेशन को अगर आज एक आदमी खत्म करता है तो कल दूसरा शरू करता है। पंजाब की सरकार ने इन तमाम एजीटेशन्स का बड़ी मजबूती से मुकाबला किया है। और वहां की सरकार से ज्यादा मैं वहां के लोगों को मुबारकबाद दूंगा कि उन्हों ने इन दस सालों में कभी इन एजीटेशन्स की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और अपने सूबे को अपनी मेहनत से खुशहाल बनाने में लगे रहे। अगर यह एजीटेशन असली होता तो पंजाब का सूबा कभी खुशहाल नहीं हो सकता था।

वहां कैफियत यह है कि अगर एक आदमी अपना असर बढ़ाने के लिए कहता है कि मैं पांच हजार लोगों को गिरफ्तार कराऊंगा तो दूसरा कहता है कि मैं १५ हजार लोगों को गिरफ्तार कराऊंगा। लेकिन इसके बावजूद पंजाब के लोगों पर इन बातों का कोई असर नहीं पड़ा। आज पंजाब की खुशहाली का थरमामीटर यही है कि आप देखें कि न सिर्फ वहां के लोगों ने पंजाब को अपनी मेहनत से खुशहाल बनाया है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के जिस हिस्से में भी वे गए हैं वहां उन्होंने अपने आपको अपनी मेहनत से खुशहाल बना लिया है।

जहां तक पंजाब के मसले का ताल्लुक है यह कोई इतना सादा मसला नहीं है जितना प्रोफेसर एच० एन० मुखर्जी ने पेश किया। उन्होंने कहा कि आन्ध्र में यही हुआ, लेकिन आन्ध्र में एक ही भूख हड़ताल हुई थी लेकिन जहां तक पंजाब का मसला है तीन भूख हड़तालें हो रही हैं। एक कहता है अगर मानोंगे तो मैं मरूंगा, दूसरा कहता है कि अगर नहीं मानोंगे तो मैं मरूंगा। इसलिये पंजाब का मसला कोई इतना साफ नहीं है और इतना आसान नहीं है कि एक आदमी ने कह दिया कि यह प्रिंसिपल है और दूसरे ने उसको मान लिया : जो लोग पंजाब के बारे में इस तरह की बातें करते हैं उनकी वहां कोई ताकत नहीं है और वह वहां अपना असर कायम करना चाहते हैं। कुछ पोलीटिकल पार्टीज हैं, जैसे कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, जिसका पंजाब में एक मेम्बर नहीं है। ये लोग सही ढंग से वहां नहीं पहुंच सकते तो कोशिश करते हैं कि किसी गलत आदमी के जरिए वहां अपना असर कायम कर लें। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि पंजाब का मसला बहुत कम्पलीकेटेड है। आज उस के लिये तीन भूख हड़तालें हो रही हैं, एक दिल्ली में और दो पंजाब में। इसलिये यह मसला इतना आसान नहीं है कि यहां पर एक प्रिंसिपल लागू कर दिया जाए तो मसला हल हो जायेगा मैं समझता हूं कि यह कहना सही नहीं है और मुझे लगता है कि जो लोग ऐसी बातें कहते हैं वे इस मसले की गहराई तक नहीं पहुंचे हैं या पोलीटिकल वजूहात से उसकी गहराई में जाना नहीं चाहते।

जहां तक मास्टर जी का सवाल है उन्होंने सबसे पहले रीजनल फारमूले को माना और बाद को कह दिया कि वह ठीक काम नहीं करता। पहले तो उन्होंने उस फारमूले को दिल्ली में मान लिया लेकिन अमृतसर जाकर कह दिया कि वह ठीक नहीं है। अब वह कहते हैं कि रीजनल फारमूला ठीक तरह काम नहीं करता। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कांस्टीट्यूशनल गारंटी धीरे धीरे ही होती है और कनवेंशन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बनते हैं। यह रीजनल फारमूला सन् १९५७ में बना और पंजाबी रीजनल कमेटी

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

की ३३ मीटिंगज हुईं और हिन्दी रोजनलज कमेटी की ५७ मीटिंगस हुईं और सारे फैसले यूनानिमस हुए सिर्फ एक को छोड़ कर जिसका फैसला गवर्नर नें किया। इस फारमूले के जरिए पोलीटिकल बैलेंस रह सकता है, जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है, लेकिन मास्टर जी तो पोलीटिकल पावर हासिल करने के लिये इस फारमूले को नहीं मानना चाहते । अब वह पंजाबी सूबे की बात करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के पहले वह आजाद पंजाब की बात करते थे उसके बाद पंजाबी सूबे की बात करने लगे। कुछ दिनों के लिये इस चीज को उन्होंने छोड़ दिया था, अब फिर उसको करने लगे हैं । इस तरह से वह अपनी पोलीटिकल पावर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और प्रोफेसर मुखर्जी कहते हैं कि उसूल ठीक है और उसको मान लेना चाहिये चाहे वह गलत आदमी की तरफ से ही क्यों न आए। उनका कहना है कि उसूल ठीक है इसलिये उसे मान लेना चाहिये लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि पंजाब के लोग उसको मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं ।

आज पंजाब में हालत यह है कि जो लोग पंजाबी सूबे का नारा लगाते हैं वे गुरुद्वारों से यह आवाज बुलन्द करते हैं और जो उनकी मुखालिफत करते हैं वे भी मंदिरों से उसकी मुखालिफत करते हैं । यह सिर्फ फिरकापरस्तों की मांग है जो कि इस तरह अपनी पोलीटिकल पावर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । इन हालात को नजरअन्दाज करते हुए आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि जो उसूल बाकी जगह लागू किया गया उसको पंजाब में भी लागू किया जाना चाहिये । यह मांग फिरकापरस्त लोगों की तरफ से की जा रही है और इसकी मुखालिफत भी दूसरे फिरकापरस्त कर रहे हैं । वे इस तरह से एक दूसरे को मजबूत कर रहे हैं। आप देखें कि जो लोग पंजाबी सूबे की मांग करते हैं वे फिरकापरस्त हैं और जो काउंटर एजीटेशन चला रहे हैं वे भी फिरकापरस्त हैं । अगर इन फिरकापरस्तों की मांग को मान लिया गया तो पंजाब को फिरकापरस्ती के समुन्दर में डुबो देने के बराबर होगा ।

जो पंजाब की पालीटिक्स को जानते हैं वे कह सकते हैं कि वहां पर एक फिरकापरस्त जमाअत दूसरी को मजबत करने की कोशिश करती है । जनसंघ मास्टर जी की पार्टी को मजबूत करने की कोशिश करता है और मास्टर जी जनसंघ को मजबूत करने की कोशिश करते हैं । लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि पंजाब के आम लोग इस एजीटेशन से अलग हैं और अपने सूबे की तरक्की में लगे हुए हैं । ये फिरकापरस्त जमाअतें कोई न कोई एजीटेशन जारी रख कर अपने को मजबूत करना चाहती हैं, लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि जब तक पंजाब में लड़ाई नहीं होती तब तक न अकाली मजबूत हो सकते हैं और न कोई दूसरी फिरकापरस्त जमाअत ।

अगर मास्टर जी पंजाबी सूबा बनाना चाहते हैं तो उनको इस के लिए सही तरीके से कोशिश करनी चाहिए थी जो कि उन्होंने पिछले १५ वर्षों में एक बार भी नहीं की । अगर वह पंजाबी सूबा बनाना चाहते थे तो लोगों को अपने साथ लेते लेकिन वह ऐसा नहीं करना चाहते। यह उनका मकसद नहीं है। पिछले ४० सालों में मास्टर जी ने निगेटिव पालिटिक्स को अपनाया है । जो चीज हो उसकी मुखालिफत करते हैं और इसी तरह से अपनी पोलीटिकल पावर बनाना चाहते हैं । और अपनी पोलीटिकल पावर पंजाब में कायम करने के लिये कुछ दूसरी पार्टियां जैसे स्वतंत्र पार्टी, पंजाब के मामलों में दखल दे रही है । मास्टर जी की पंजाबी सूबे की मांग फिरकापरस्ती पर बेस्ड है और वही उनका एप्रोच है । इसको मान लेने से न सिर्फ पंजाब का नुक्सान होगा बल्कि इसको मान लेने से सब से ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिखों को नुक्सान होगा । मैं ने कभी मास्टर जी की पार्टी की राय से इत्तिफाक नहीं किया , न उस पार्टी का मेम्बर बना,

लेकिन पंजाब के मसले को दो किस्म के आदमी दो तरह से देखते हैं और इसी से यह एजीटेशन हो रहा है ।

जहां तक सिखों का सवाल है मैं तो समझता हूं कि पारसियों को छोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे लोगों में सिख सबसे ज्यादा खुशहाल हैं क्योंकि व मेहनती हैं । वैसे तो पंजाब के सब लोग ही मेहनती होते हैं और उनमें भी सिख खास तौर से ज्यादा मेहनती हैं और इसी लिये वह अपने लिये कोई प्रोटैक्शन नहीं चाहते । किसी तरक्की याफ्ता कम्यूनिटी के लिये किसी प्रोटैक्शन की मांग करना उसूल के खिलाफ होगा । यह कहना सही नहीं है कि सिखों के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया गया है । इस का सबूत यह है कि जिन चीजों में कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है उनमें आज सिख हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे आगे हैं । जिन कामों के लिये लाइसेंस नहीं हैं उनमें सिख सबसे आगे हैं । जब से छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज पर से लाइसेंस हटा है आप देखें कि सिखों ने सब से छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज लगायी हैं। यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि किसी क्षेत्र में सिखों के साथ किसी भी तरह का भी भेदभाव किया जा रहा है । कंट्रैक्टर्स, प्रोफैसर्स या किसी भी लाइन को ले लीजिये किसी भी कम्पीटीशन में सिखों के साथ किसी किस्म का भेदभाव नहीं होता है । मैं तो यह कहने को तैयार हूं कि सिख हर एक स्फियर में फारवर्ड हैं और कम्पीटीशन में किसी से भी पीछे नहीं रहते हैं । अब ऐसे लोग जो इस तरह का एतराज करते हैं कि सिखों के साथ इंसाफ नहीं किया जा रहा है और यह कि उनके साथ डिस्क्रिमनेशन बर्ता जा रहा है दरअसल उनके मन में कुछ और चीज है और वह यह चीज अपनी पोलिटिकल पावर बनाने के लिये कहते हैं और भोली भाली जनता को इस तरह गुमराह करने की कोशिश करते हैं। अब जो उनसे कहा जाता है कि वह अपने इस चार्ज के सबूत में स्पैसिफिक इंस्टांस दें तो वह तो देने वाले नहीं हैं क्योंकि उनको पिछले ४० साल की पालिटिक्स इस ढंग से चली है कि एक प्राबलम पैदा कर दो और उसको कभी एक्सप्लेन न करो । अब स्पीकर साहब, हम उनके साथ लड़े हैं, हम उनके साथ रहे हैं और हम उनकी पालिटिक्स से बखबी वाकिफ हैं और इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मास्टर तारासिंह ने जो यह कहा है कि सिखों के साथ डिस्क्रिमनेशन किया जाता है वह सिर्फ इसलिये कहा जा रहा है ताकि पंजाब के सीधे सादे देहाती सिखों को वह बहका सकें और वह समझने लगें कि वाकई हमारे साथ इंसाफ नहीं हो रहा है । अब उन बेचारे देहाती भाइयों को न आभाम का पता है और न बम्बई के हालात का पता है । मास्टर तारासिंह का यह चार्ज बिलकुल गलत है और मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सिखों ने अपनी हिम्मत से हर एक लाईन में काफी तरक्की की है और सब जगह अपनी एक खास पोजीशन बनाई हुई है और उन्हें किसी किस्म के रिजरवेशन या सेफगार्ड की जरूरत नहीं है । उनको इस बारे में किसी किस्म की इनक्वायरी बैठाने की भी जरूरत नहीं है । मास्टर तारा सिंह और अकाली पार्टी जो सिखों के साथ भेदभाव होने का प्रोपेगेंडा कर रहे हैं वह महज जनता को गुमराह करने और पोलिटिकल पावर हासिल करने के लिये कर रहे हैं । यह सब बातें एलेक्शंस जीतने के लिये की जा रही हैं । अब मास्टर तारासिंह की पंजाबी सूबे की मांग डिमांड और एजिटेशन के खिलाफ जो अनशन चलता है और स्वामी रामेश्वरानंद का फास्ट चल रहा है तो उसके पीछे भी वही एलेक्शंस जीतने और पोलिटिकल पावर हासिल करने की मंशा है । वह सोचते हैं कि स्वामी रामेश्वरानंद मर जायं तो हम हरियाना में चुनाव जीत लेंगे ।

अकालियों की पंजाबी सूबे की मांग के वास्ते भूख हड़ताल और उसके बरखिलाफ जो भूख हड़ताल चल रही है उसके पीछे यही कम्युनल एप्रोच काम कर रही है और पोलिटिकल पावर हासिल करने के लिये काम में लाई

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

जा रही है। अब मुझ यह कहने दिया जाय कि यह दोनों पार्टियां निगेटिव पालिटिक्स पर जिंदा रहना चाहती हैं।

अभी मेरे भाई श्री मुकर्जी ने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से पंजाबी सूबे की हिमायत की और सरकार से अपील की कि इंसाफ का तकाजा है कि सिक्खों को पंजाबी सूबा दिया जाय। मैं उनसे सिर्फ यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि अगर वाकई वह समझते थे कि अकालियों की पंजाबी सूबे की मांग ठीक है तो यह सिक्ख स्टेट और पंजाबी सूबे की मांग कोई आज की मांग थोड़े ही है आज से १० साल पहले उन्होंने यह चीज क्यों नहीं कही कि उनकी सिक्ख स्टेट की मांग जायज है लेकिन आज जब मास्टर तारासिंह भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं और कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने यह समझ कर कि मौका अच्छा है और इसका फायदा उठा कर पंजाब में पोलिटिकल पावर हासिल की जा सकती है उन्होंने आज पंजाबी सूबे की हिमायत करनी शुरू कर दी है। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई हमेशा ऐसे मौकों की तलाश में रहते हैं कि जैसे भी हो उलटे सीधे पोलिटिकल पावर हासिल की जाय और पंजाब में पोलिटिकल पावर हासिल करने के लिये उन्होंने मास्टर तारासिंह जब भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं तब पंजाबी सूबे की उन्होंने हिमायत करनी शुरू कर दी है और वह यह समझ रहे हैं कि अगर मास्टर तारासिंह इसमें मर भी गये तो उनकी तो पोलिटिकल पावर पंजाब में बढ़ेगी ही।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम पंजाब में इक्युलिब्रियम कायम रक्खें और पंजाब के सब बाशिन्दों में एक अंडरस्टैंडिंग हो। आपस में भाई-भाई का महौल हो। पंजाब लिंगविस्टिकली तकसीम नहीं हो सकता पोलिटिकली तकसीम नहीं हो सकता क्यों कि पंजाब में हरियाना रीजन भी है जहां कि हिन्दू काफी तादाद में हैं। हकीकत यह है कि पंजाब लिंगविस्टिकली, पोलिटिकली या एकोनामिकली किसी भी तरह से तकसीम नहीं हो सकता है। अब हालत यह है कि एक ही घर में एक भाई सिक्ख है तो दूसरा हिन्दू है। अब मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी हालत के रहते यदि पंजाब को तकसीम किया जाता है तो यह मुल्क में सब से बड़ी ट्रैजडी होगी। अब जब एक ही बाप के दो लड़कों में एक सिक्ख है और दूसरा हिन्दू है तो उनको कैसे तकसीम किया जा सकता है? वक्त का तकाजा यह है आज जो इस तरह की फिरकापरस्ती की बातें करते हैं और निगेटिव पालिटिक्स चलाते हैं उनके जहरीले असर से अवाम को बचाया जाय। इस मौके पर मैं आपके जरिये और इस हाउस के जरिये पंजाब के लोगों से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वह यह पोलिटिकल ट्रेजिडी न होने दें और जो इक्युलिब्रियम पालिटिक्स में मौजूद है उसको और इम्प्रूव किया जाय।

मैं तो समझता हूं कि पंजाब की लैंग्वेज का सही हल वही है जो कि सन् १९४८ में बना था और जो कि सच्चर फारमूला के नाम से मशहूर है। वह इस पंजाब की लैंग्वेज प्राबलम का सही हल था और उसमें कहा गया था कि माइनारिटी और मैजारिटी लैंग्वेज दोनों पढ़ाई जायें। आज के माहौल में मैं समझता हूं कि यह सबसे बेहतर हल है और इससे कुछ अंडरस्टैंडिंग आयेगी। इस अंडरस्टैंडिंग को इम्प्रूव करने के लिये जो भाई कोशिश करेंगे वह पंजाब की सेवा करेंगे लेकिन जो भाई ऐसा नहीं करके उलटे प्रोवोकेशन करेंगे वह पंजाब का अहित ही करेंगे। आज हर एक देशवासी का और पंजाबी का जो कि फिरकापरस्ती के खिलाफ है उसका यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह आज जो बदकिस्मती से फिरकापरस्ती की जंग चल रही है उसका मुकाबिला करे और उस पैर न जमाने

दे । अलबत्ता अगर कोई अंडरस्टैंडिंग दोनों की म्युचुएल गुडविल से हो सके और जिसमें कि पंजाब के लोगों, पंजाब और देश का भला हो तो वह कर लेनी चाहिये । मैं एक बार फिर इस बात का ऐलान करना चाहता हूं कि हम सिक्ख लोग किसी किस्म का प्रोटेक्शन या सेफगार्ड नहीं चाहते हैं और न ही कोई इस बारे में इनक्वारी चाहते हैं कि सिक्खों के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो रहा है ।

मैं और ज्यादा न कहते हुये प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने पंजाबी सूबे के बारे में जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसका मैं पूरे तौर पर समर्थन करता हू ।

श्री अजित सिंह (भटिण्डा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : जनाब स्पीकर सहाब, बहुत सारी बातें जो मैं कहना चाहता था वह मेरे भाई दौलता जी और सरदार इकबाल सिंह ने कह दी हैं । अब मैं केवल कुछ थोड़ी सी बातों की तरफ हाउस का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा ।

आप ने ठीक ही कहा है कि कोई प्रोवोकेटिव बात नहीं होनी चाहिये जिससे कि किसी किस्म की गलतफहमी बढ़े मगर जनाबवाला जो फेक्ट्स हैं और हिस्ट्री है वह मैं आपकी इजाजत से यहां ब्यान करना चाहता हूं । सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि अकाली पार्टी ने मास्टर तारासिंह की लीडरशिप के मातहत जिस तरह मुस्लिम लीग ने मिस्टर जिन्ना की लीडरशिप के मातहत पाकिस्तान बनाया उसी तरह से यह अकाली पार्टी एक सिक्ख राज्य अथवा पंजाबी सूबा बनवाने के लिये अंदोलन कर रही है । अकाली पार्टी ठीक मुस्लिम लीग के कदमों पर चलती हुई अवाम को गुमराह कर रही है और उनको सिक्ख स्टेट के ख्वाब दिखा रही है ।

पीछे दो मर्तबा गुरुद्वारा इलेक्शंस हुये और हालांकि वह धार्मिक इलेक्शंस थे लेकिन उनमें उन्होंने यह पंजाबी सूबे का ईश्यू घुसेड़ दिया और इस तरह से पंजाबी सूबा जो कि एक पोलिटिकल ईश्यू था उसको उन्होंने गुरुद्वारा इलेक्शंस जो कि धार्मिक थे उसमें शामिल कर दिया । अब इस से साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि यह लोगों में कम्युनल सैंटीमेंट राइज करने और उनको कम्युनल बनाने की एक चाल थी । पिछले छः साल से गुरुद्वारों में दो दफे मोर्चे बाजी शुरु की गई । अब गुरुद्वारे में इस तरह की मोर्चेबाजी जमाना और वहां से एजिटेशन चलाना सिक्ख रवायात के खिलाफ है लेकिन इस तरीके से वहां यह अत और फास्ट्स रखे गये । सिक्ख रिलीजन और ट्रैडीशंस तो यह कहते हैं :—

"छोड़े अन्न करे पाखंड, न सुहागन न ओ रंड"

गुरुद्वारे और गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब जिस की कि हम पूजा करते हैं और उससे जो हमें शिक्षा मिलती है मास्टर तारासिंह ने ऐन उसके खिलाफ अमल किया है ।

अब मैं आपको थोड़ी सी पंजाबी सूबे की बैकग्राउन्ड बतलाना चाहता हूं । यह तो बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि वह यह आलिस कम्युनल डिमांड है ।

सन् १९४२ में मास्टर जी की लीडरशिप के मातहत आजाद पंजाब का मतालबा किया गया था और उसको करने का मतलब यह था कि जैसे मुस्लिम मैजौरिटी ऐरियाज के वास्ते पाकिस्तान बनाया जाये उसी तरह से हम पंजाबी सूबा बनायें, और वहां पर अकाली पार्टी का बोल बाला हो ।

१९४६ में जब कैबिनेट मिशन हिन्दुस्तान आया और सर स्टेफर्ड क्रिप्स और सर पैथिक लारेंस हिन्दुस्तान आये पार्लियामेंटरी डैलिगेशन को लेकर तब अकाली पार्टी ने "सिख स्टेट की डिमांड पेश की और वह इस वजह से की कि पहले जाती जो

[श्री अजित सिंह]

उनकी डिमांड थी एक "आजाद पंजाब" की, उसको किसी ने स्पोर्ट नहीं किया और उस चीज को उन्होंने खत्म कर दिया । वह चीज जो थी वह अपनी मौत खुद मर गई । अब इन्होंने डिमान्ड पेश की कि एक सिक्ख स्टेट चाहिए । अगर इस नारे को वे आज भी कायम रखते तो कोई मुगालिते में नहीं रहता और हो सकता है कि इनको सिख स्टेट मिल जाती । लेकिन चूंकि इन्होंने गड़बड़ी की, पर्दे के पीछे रह कर कुछ और ही किया, किसी और ही ढंग की बात बनाई, इस वास्ते कुछ भी नहीं हुआ । धोखेबाजी और ठगी की बिना पर ही वे यहां तक पहुंचे हैं ।

२४ मार्च, १९४८ को लुधियाना में एक कान्फ्रेंस हुई और उसके मास्टर जी प्रधान थे । वहां इन्होंने एक नई स्कीम निकाली जिसका नाम रखा गया पंजाबी सूबा । पहले उन्होंने यह कहा था कि सैपेरेट "आटोनोमस यूनिट" हमको चाहिये और इस मांग को बाद में पंजाबी सूबे में तबदील कर दिया गया । नया सूबा भाषा के आधार पर बनना चाहिये । अब उन्होंने अपनी डिमांड को लैंगुएज की शक्ल में तबदील कर दिया । यह सब इतिहास है जो मैं दोहरा रहा हूं । लैंगुएज की शक्ल में यह डिमांड कुछ ऐसी शक्ल धारण कर गई जिससे हिन्दू और सिक्खों में कुछ फर्क पड़ने लग गया ।

१९४९ में गवर्नमेंट ने यह बात मान ली कि पंजाबी बोली को जरूर तकवियत देनी चाहिये और तब सच्चर फारमूला अमल में आया । १९४९ में यह सच्चर फारमूले के मातहत पंजाबी जबान को काफी ताकत मिली और गवर्नमेंट ने पंजाबी जबान के मुताल्लिक तकरीबन तकरीबन सारी बातें मान लीं । अभी अभी हमारे नेता ने इस पार्लियामेंट में बयान दिया है कि पंजाबी के मुताल्लिक लैंगुएज के मुताल्लिक अगर कोई शिकायत हो या कोई बात हो तो वह उसको कंसिडर करने के लिये और मानने के लिये तैयार हैं । इसके बारे में कोई भी भाई चाहे अकाली भाई हो या कम्युनिस्ट भाई हो या कोई दूसरा हो इस किस्म की बात को ले कर पंडित जी के पास आ सकता है और वह उसको कंसिडर कर लेंगे ।

इन बातों से साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि सूबा कहां से चला था । १९४२ से चलकर अब यह १९६१ में आ गया है । यह बोली की बात थी । बोली की बात खत्म हुई । अब मैं आपके सामने सन्त फतेह सिंह की स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं जो कहते हैं कि बोली पर क्यों हम लड़ रहे हैं और इसको लेकर वह लोगों में बोलते और प्रचार करते हैं कि जो हमारी मातृभाषा है उसको यह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट नुक्सान पहुंचा रही है । सन्त फतेह सिंह महाराज कहते हैं :—

"We do not wish to foist Punjabi on Hariana or on the Hindi-speaking area, for we wish them to develop their own language and culture as an autonomous State".

जैसे दौलता साहब ने कहा है कि नौ जिलों में वह इस भाषा का स्कोप लिमिट करना चाहते हैं । मैं ऐसा कांग्रेसमैन नहीं बल्कि बतौर सिख सोचता हूं कि इन्होंने सिखों को बहुत नुक्सान पहुंचाया है, पंजाबी बोली को वे बहुत नुक्सान पहुंचाना चाहते हैं यह कह कर कि इसको नौ जिलों में लिमिट कर दिया जाये । यह बोली हमारे सारे पंजाब में रायज थी, सब जगह पढ़ी जाती थी और इसको इन्होंने हलाल करने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी है ।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हम पंजाबी सूबे की डिमांड को अपोज क्यों करते

हैं ? हम इसको इस वास्ते अपोज करते हैं कि यह प्योरली कम्युनल डिमांड है । सिर्फ अकाली पार्टी ने इसको उठाया है ।

The principle of democracy is that the will of the people will be the first consideration.

पहला कंसिड्रेशन लोगों की बात का होना चाहिये । जब हिन्दू सिख और वहां के रहने वाले सभी लोगों की तरफ से यह डिमांड की जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट विल नाट स्टैंड इन इट्स वे ।

मैं समझता हूं कि पंजाबी सूबे की जो बैकग्राउंड है वह भी साउन्ड नहीं है । यह पता चलता है कि यह प्योरली कम्युनल डिमांड है । इकोनोमिकली, पोलिटिकली और कलचरली हमारा बहुत नुकसान होगा । मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सिख ऐडवेंचरस और प्रोगेसिव कौम है, जफाकश और मेहनतकश कौम है । यह कौम इतनी ताकतवर और मजबूत है कि वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया में फैल गई है । मैं चाहूंगा कि आप मुझे बतायें कि क्या कोई भी आंध्र से हमारे पंजाब में आदमी आया है और वहां आ कर बिजिनेस करता है या गाड़ी का ड्राइवर है या किसी ने वहां आ कर इंडस्ट्री लगाई है ? मैं समझता हूं कोई भी आपको ऐसा आदमी नहीं मिलेगा जब कि पंजाबी सभी जगह छा गये हैं । मैं चहता हूं कि मुखर्जी साहब भी मुझे इसके बारे में कुछ बतायें जिन्होंने पंजाबी सूबे की हिमायत की है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कई लोग हैं ।

श्री अजित सिंह : नहीं जी । सिख खाता पीता है, वैल-टु-डू आदमी है और इस वजह से मैं समझता हूं कि वह बाहर बिजिनेस में चला गया है, बाहर उसने जमीन ले ली है, बाहर उसने ट्रांस्पोर्ट बिजिनेस शुरू किया है । सरदार बलदेव सिंह ने जमशेद पुर में बड़ा लोहे का कारखाना लगाया है । अगर आज पंजाबी सूबा बन जाता है तो क्या असर होगा इस पर भी आप जरा विचार कर लें । नैचुरली गांव में जो रहने वाला है, जो अनपढ़ है, जो बेसमझ है उसका सोचने का ढंग बिगड़ जायेगा और इस हद तक बढ़ जायेगा कि वह समझने लग जाय गा कि पंजाबी सूबा उसी तरह से बना है जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान बने थे । उसके दिल में आज यह है कि हमें खुशी से किस बनिये की दूकान कब लूटनी है, कब आस पास के फलां बनिये की लड़की को उठाना है , और किस हरिजन की बीवी बेटियों को तंग करना है । इस तरह की बातें उनके दिलों में हैं । इस वास्ते भी हम इसका विरोध करते हैं और हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह चीज हो ।

जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मुझे इजाजत दीजिये कि मैं थोड़ा सा मास्टर तारा सिंह जी का शार्ट स्केच आफ लाइफ बता सकूं । २०–२५ साल से उन की लीडरशिप को हम देख रहे हैं । बहुत सी बातें हैं जिनसे उनके रिएक्शनरी होने का पता चलता है । उनका रोल कम्युनल रहा है, एंटीनेशनल रहा है और फुल आफ कंट्रेडिक्शन अपनी बातों में बह रहे हैं । ये चार बातें हैं जिन बातों की सपोर्ट में मैं तफसीलवाइज आपके सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूं ।

१९४२ में सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जब कि लोग अंग्रेज इम्पीरियलस्टों के खिलाफ लड़ रहे थे और उन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई छेड़ रखी थी उस वक्त मास्टर जी ने नौजवानों को और सिखों को हुक्म दिया कि जाओ और फौज में भरती हो जाओ और ब्रिटिश हुकमत की मदद करो। यह मैं समझता हूं उनका एन्टी-नेशनल रोल था ।

आई० एन० ए० और २१ नम्बर रखने वाले देशभक्त जिन्होंने देश के लिये कुर्बानियां कीं, देश के लिये जोरदार लड़ाई की, उनके खिलाफ मास्टर जी ने बयान दिये और कई लोगों को फांसी हुई और कइयों को काले पानी भेजा गया ।

[श्री अजित सिंह]

१९४२ में ही अंग्रेजों के साथ मिल कर इन्होंने कांग्रेस की मुखालिफत की और सर सिकन्दर हयात खां की यूनियनिस्ट गवर्नमेंट के साथ मिल कर काम किया। सूबा सरहद में मुस्लिम लीग के साथ मिल कर एक मिनिस्टर अपना कायम किया और वह आज यहां बैठे हुये हैं और वह हैं सरदार अजित सिंह जी सरहदी ।

१९४७ में इसके एवजाने के तौर पर मास्टर जी को अंग्रेजों ने एक बहुत बड़ी दावत दी ११ नम्बर प्लैटून नौशेरा कैंट में। १९४७ में जब कि सब नैशनल लीडर्ज पर बैन लगा हुआ था और कोई आदमी किसी कैंट में नहीं जा सकता था, किसी छावनी में नहीं जा सकता था तो मास्टर जी का उन्होंने स्वागत किया और इसके सबूत के तौर पर मैं ये फोटो पेश करना चाहता हूं। इस फोटों में मास्टर जी को तलवार भेंट की गई। ये तीन चार जो फोटो हैं ये अखबारों की हैं और मैं इनको टेबल पर रखने के लिये तैयार हूं। यह है १ मार्च, १९४७ का "फौजी अखबार", दूसरा है सन् १९५० का। जब सारा हिन्दुस्तान बड़ा खुश था कि हमने कांस्टिट्यूशन बनाया है, और सारे देश में दीवाली मनाई जा रही थी जब कि मास्टर जी ने और अकाली पार्टी ने ८ जनवरी को उसका बायकाट किया और कहा कि हम तो इस वक्त मातम करते हैं क्योंकि हमें नुक्सान पहुंचाता है यह इंडियन कांस्टिट्यूशन। उनका यह मूव ऐन्टी नेशनल था।

"एक होर मले राहीं संगता पास अपील कीती गई के ओ २६ जनवरी मनाये जा रहे आजादी दिवस च्रिच कोई हिस्सा न लेण। संगों उस दिन अपने जजबात दसन लई प्रोटेस्ट व जूं जससे करण अदे प्रगट करण कि कांग्रेस ने साडे नाल कीते करार नूं छीके ते टंग देता।"

यह है वह बयान जो उन्होंने कांस्टिट्यूशन के विरोध में दिया। सन् १९५४ में जब मास्टर तारासिंह विलायत गये तो जो उनका एक निजी और खास अखबार है उसके एडिटर को उन्होंने एक चिट्ठी लिखी :

"मैं अपने देश दे हाकमां विरुद्ध प्रौपैगेंडा करण नहीं जा रेया, पर परदेसियां नाल किदरे गल्ल तां करनी ही पवेगी। इस करके मैं सोच रया हां किस तरह दी गल्ल बात करां जिस नाल साडे मौजूदा हाकमां दे हथ ता कमजोर होन।"

"मौजूदा हाकमां" का भाव नैशनल गवर्नमेंट से है, उसके हाथ कमजोर पड़ें। यह वह चिट्ठी है जो कि उन्होंने १९५४ में अपने एडिटर को लिखी। सन् १९५५ में कुछ मुस्लिम लीगी प्लेअर्स पाकिस्तान से आये। उनको पोस्टर बांटे गये जिन में यह कहा गया कि जो हमारी हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट है वह तो सेकुलर है, मगर तुम खबरदार रहना, कहीं तुम सेकुलर न हो जाना क्योंकि यह बहुत बुरी बात है।

१३ अप्रैल, १९६० के दिन मास्टर जी पाकिस्तान में पंजा साहब गये। वहां पर जा कर वे कहते हैं उन लोगों से कि तुम को जो पुरानी बातें हैं, पुरान गुस्से और गिले हैं, उन को भूल जाना चाहिये और अपने आप को नजदीक लाना चाहिये और जो हमारा डिफेन्स है उसको हमें साझा कर लेना चाहिये। इस हाउस में इतने लोग हैं, लेकिन किसी ने भी जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की फारेन पालिसी है उस का अपोज नहीं किया और यह नहीं कहा कि हमारा डिफेन्स किसी के साथ भी साझा हो। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर कोई आदमी इस हाउस के फैसले के खिलाफ किसी बाहरी आदमी से बात करता है तो वह चीज हमारे मुल्क के खिलाफ जाती है और उसको मैं एन्टीनैशनल कहता हूं।

अब मैं हिन्दू सिख कम्यूनिटि की बात को लेता हूं। वे कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दू

सिख यूनिटी के बड़े अलम्बरदार हैं। जब हिन्दू लीडर्स के साथ बात चीत होती है तो कहा जाता है कि हम हिन्दू हैं, हमारा बाप हिन्दू था, लेकिन जब उन की पार्टी में कोई ऐसा कहता है तो वे उसको गद्दार कहते हैं। सात सात पुश्त पहले के जो सिख हैं उन को गद्दार कहते हैं। कहते हैं कि वह तो सिख ही नहीं है और खुद अपने आप को सिख धर्म के वाहद तर्जमान बताते हैं। हिन्दू सिख यूनिटी के बारे में जो वह कहते है उसको यह पोस्टर बयान करता है वे कहते हैं :

"अंग्रेज सानू बरतना चाउंदा सी, मुकाना नहीं चाउन्दा सी, ए "पंजाबी हिन्दू" सानू मुकाना चाउंदे हन।"

अंग्रेज हमें इस्तेमाल करना चाहता था, खत्म नहीं कहना चाहता था, लेकिन हमारे पंजाबी हिन्दू हमें खत्म करना चाहते हैं।

श्री त्यागी : ए की लिख्या सी।

श्री अजित सिंह : यह बातें हिन्दू सिख यूनिटी की हैं।

"डेली टैलिग्राफ" एक अंग्रेजी का अखबार है जो लन्दन से निकलता है। उस ने भी कहा कि मास्टर जी और उनकी पार्टी जो दलीलें देते हैं कि हम फास्ट रख रख पंजाबी सूबा मनवाते हैं, यह कोई अक्ल की दलील तो है नहीं, कोई रीजनेबल बात तो करते नहीं, सिर्फ फास्ट कर के और थ्रेट कर के ऐसी बातें मनवाना चाहते हैं, जैसा कि उन्होंने किया भी।

आगे चल कर मैं डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की बात लेता हूं। वे कहते हैं कि सिखों के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है, एज इफ थी आर नाट सिख। पंजाब के सिखों की गिनती कर ली जाय और देखिये कि कितने पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि लोक सभा में पापुलेशन के लिहाज से कहीं ज्यादा सिख होंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एम० एल० ए० भी ज्यादा होंगे।

श्री अजित सिंह : एम० एल० ए० भी ज्यादा हैं। सर्विसेज में भी देख लीजिये। जैसा पंडित जी कहते हैं कि डिस्क्रिमिनेशन कहां है अगर कहीं पर डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो तो चपरासी से लेकर चीफ मिनिस्टर तक जो डिस्क्रिमिनशन हो रहा है उस को देखा जाय।

यहां हिन्दुस्तान में एक लड़ाई चल रही है। वह क्या है पहले तो हिन्दुस्तान में लड़ाई थी अंग्रेजों के साथ। फिर लड़ाई चलने लगी गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये, बीमारी को दूर करने के लिये, जहालत को दूर करने के लिये। मगर कई लोग समझते है कि लड़ाई चल रही है मास्टर तारा सिंह और नेहरू जी की, कोई समझते हैं फतेह सिंह की और प्रताप सिंह कैरों की और कोई समझता हैं लाला जगत नारायण और सरदार दरबारा सिंह की। यह बातें नहीं हैं आज अगर कोई लड़ाई है तो वह है फिर्कापरस्ती यानी कम्यूनलिज्म के खिलाफ सेकुलरिज्म और नैशनलिज्म की। अगर आप सब लोग चाहते हैं कि नैशनलिज्म और सेकुलरिज्म हो तो आप को इस तरह का कंवेंशन नहीं बनाना चाहयि कि जिस का जो चाहे वह कहीं भी फास्ट करले किसी बात के लिये, किसी मन्दिर में और हमारी गवर्नमेंट या कोई भी गवर्नमेंट कोई ला फ्रेम न करे उन को निकालने के लिये और अगर मेरे जैसा आदमी भूख हड़ताल कर ले प्रधान मंत्री की कोठी पर तो उस को कैद कर लिया जाय। यह जो बातें हैं वह नैशनलिज्म और सेकुलरिज्म को खत्म करती हैं। इस को डिस्क्रिमनेशन कहा जा सकता है कि गवर्नमेंट उन के मामलों में इतनी मजबूत क्यों न हुई। उसको पकड़ना चाहिये हर एक आदमी को चाहे वह सिख हो, मुसलमान हो या किसी दूसरे रिलीजन का हो

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

Places of worship should not be used for political achievements or political purposes.

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): Sir, I rise to welcome the statement made by the Prime Minister regarding the Punjab situation. I wish the firmness that he has shown in this case were the general policy because, so far, the impression has gone round that the Prime Minister can succumb to pressure and the heavier the pressure the easier he will succumb to it. This impression must go. And I do hope that in this matter the Prime Minister will continue to show the firmness that he has shown so far.

I welcome the suggestion he has made about appointing an enquiry committee. But that Enquiry Committee should not go into discrimination against our Sikh brethren only. It should also go into discrimination against other people living in the Punjab. Things as they are in the Punjab, if there is any discrimination it is against the non-Sikh Hindus, the people of Hariana and the people of the hill areas.

I need not go into the figures. My friend Sardar Iqbal Singh has already referred to them. There are two Ministers here in this House from the Punjab. They are all our own. But the question is is there any Punjabi Minister who is a non-Sikh. Of course, Shri Khanna is there; but he is not from the Punjab he is from the N.W.F.P.

An Hon. Member: He is from Delhi. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Balraj Madhok: That however, is not the question. If all the Ministers come from one community, we do not mind. If there is any discrimination against the Sikhs, I would welcome the appointment of an enquiry committee which will go into this question. If there are any grievances of any community or any section of people, they must be removed.

But I do not agree with the suggestion made about the regional committees being given more powers. I am not against regional committees as such. There is one in Telangana; it was a backward area. Its people wanted some kind of protection and special treatment. Similarly, in Punjab too there are certain backward areas. Take Hariana, for instance. It had been kept deliberately backward by the British Government and it was not given its proper share. Till 1947, there was only one college upto the intermediate. The people in this region played a big role in 1857 freedom struggle and so they were kept like that. After freedom, naturally people expected that justice should be done to them. If a regional committee had been set up for Hariana to look after its special needs or for the hilly areas, I would have welcomed it. But the regional committees that have come in Punjab have come in the wrong way. They were created after dividing Punjab artificially and arbitrarily. This wrong division of Punjab into these two regions lies at the root of the present Punjab problem.

Some hon. Members have tried to attack Jana Sangh. The Bharatiya Jan Sangh is the only party that has taken a consistently national attitude towards this problem..... (*Interruptions.*) Our stand, since the beginning of this problem, has remained the same; we have not changed that stand. This stand which was supported by the SRC as well is that the whole of Punjab is a bilingual State. Different dialects are spoken in Punjab—Doabi, Multani, Landua, Jatu etc. They are all different dialects. You may call it Punjabi or Hindi. There is no distinction. There is no language problem in Punjab as there was a problem between Gujarat and Maharashtra to which my friend Shri Hiren Mukerjee referred to Maharashtra and Gujarat. He does not know the problem in Punjab. There is no analogy; there is no problem in Punjab in the sense in which there

was a problem between Gujarat and Maharashtra. The problem here is different.. (*Interruptions.*)

Now, it has been said that the Punjab Hindus have repudiated their mother language. It is absolutely a false and wrong statement. They never repudiated Punjabi; they love their language. This does not mean that they should say that Hindi is not their language. In U. P. they speak Braj and Avadhi. They are very developed languages. But the people there say that their language is Hindi. A person speaks Braj at home but for official purposes says that his language. is Hindi. A Rajasthani speaks Rajasthani but for official purposes his language is Hindi. Similarly, in Punjab there are so many dialects. For official purposes their language was, formerly, Urdu and now Hindi. If it is not wrong for a man from Braj or Avadh or Chattisgarh who speaks Braj, Avadhi or Chattisgari, to say, that for official purposes his language is Hindi, how is it wrong for a Punjabi who speaks one of the many dialects mentioned by me, to say that he speaks Hindi? These things should be clearly understood. It is not that I am opposed to Punjabi; it is a great language and forceful language and I love it. If anybody says that a Punjab Hindu repudiates it, it is a mischievous statement which I repudiate very strongly.

The real problem is this. Punjab is a State in which there can be no further division. Formerly, the area known as Hariana area was inhabited by people speaking Jatu dialect. That was before the Partition. After Partition, the situation has completely changed. In this area, out of a total estimated population of 45 lakhs according to the 1941 census, 18 lakhs were Muslims who have gone away to Pakistan and refugees from West Pakistan have come and settled in their place. Today, if you go to Rohtak, Bahadurgarh, Faridabad, Sonepat or Gurgaon, you will find that these are predominantly Punjabi-speaking town. They speak Punjabi at home. Therefore, for anybody to say that this is Punjabi-speaking region and that is Hindi-speaking region is a travesty of truth. It is against facts. It is a most arbitrary thing. It was this division of Punjab into two regions—the so-called Punjabi-speaking and Hindi-speaking—that has been at the root of the whole trouble. I want this division to be scrapped. The whole of Punjab from Gurgaon to Kangra is a bilingual State. That fact should be accepted, and that is the factual position. Anybody can go round and see for himself.

Take the SRC Report. There was no Jansangh representative there! There were three distinguishd men—Shri Fazl Ali, Shri Hridayanath Kunzru and Shri Panikkar. The Commission went round the country. About 400 memoranda were submitted to them. They toured round Punjab for one month and met a number of witnesses. After that, they said in the report that there was no distinction as such between the Punjabi and the Hindi spoken in these regions. I want to read the relevant observation because it is very important for us to understand what they said. I quote:

> "The line of demarcation between the Punjabi and the Hindi spoken in the State has, therefore, been more theoretical than real. In recent years, moreover, with the large-scale influx of Punjabi-speaking people from Western Punjab into all the districts of the State, this line has been further blurred."

I, therefore, ask, how this line was drawn?—the line between the Hindi speaking and the Punjabi-speaking areas. Actually, this line was the this appeasement policy towards the this appease ment policy towards the Akalis which has encouraged them to make further demands. If you read the statement of Master Tara Singh and Sant Fateh Singh, they both say that "you have already demarcated the Punjabi-speaking area. Punjabi

[Shri Balraj Madhok]

Suba means that area which has been demarcated as the Punjabi-speaking region." Actually, I had a talk with Shri Bhimsen Sachar, the then Chief Minister of Punjab. He said that they had made this division not on a linguistic basis but purely on an administrative basis. That is what he said. I do not know whether he was right or wrong. But that is what he told me, namely, that division was made purely on an administrative basis. It is wrong to assert that division on the basis of language.

Therefore, my submission is this. The whole of Punjab is bilingual in which both Punjabi and Hindi are spoken, are understood. Both are used throughout the length and breadth of that State. Therefore, the right policy should be to say that Punjab is a bilingual State with both Hindi and Punjabi as regional languages. There should be arrangements made to see that anybody entering Government service knows both the languages. All the people must know both the languages. The parents should be given the option to start the education of their wards either in Punjabi or in Hindi and read the other language, as the case may be, after a particular stage.

Actually, the greatest disservice to the Punjab has been done by the Akalis themselves. I want to make a distinction between the Akalis and the Silk community as such. The Akalis alone are not Sikhs. The Sikhs are an important community. They are a Panth or sect of Hindus. As Guru Gobind Singh said:

सकल जगत में खालसा पंथ गाजे,
जगे धर्म हिन्दू सकल भंड भाजे ।।

He never considered the Khalsa as something opposed to Hinduism. He said, "let Hindu Dharma awake." Khalsa is a Panth. Hinduism is a Dharma. The former is part of Hinduism. Hinduism is a commonwealth. In this commonwealth, there are the Arya Samajists, the Sanatanists, the Jains, the Buddhists and the Sikhs. There are many *Sampradayis* in this commonwealth. Therefore, to pit the Sikh against a Hindu is wrong. It is a wrong terminology. The Akalis are only a political community. That political community was the creation of the British as the Muslim League was the creation of the British policy of divide and rule. After the British had gone, this creation should have gone. Actually, when in 1947 the blood of these communities—the *Keshdharis* (Sikhs) and the Sehjdharis (Hindus) was spilt in the streets of Amritsar, Lahore and Sheikhupura all this division should have gone. But unfortunately, it was the Congress Government of the Punjab, the people who claim to be secular and nationalists, which created this poison once again. (*Interruptions*). These are facts and they cannot be repudiated. After partition the Akalis jined the Congress. After joining the Congress, they used Dr. Gopichand Bhargava and Shri Bhimsen Sachar one against the other, and began to make a new demand, and that demand was "Punjabi means Punjabi written in the Gurumukhi script alone". It was a most fantastic demand.

Punjabi was never tied to one script. It was written in Persian, Devnagari and in Gurmukhi. scripts. But the Persian script was the most popular. Some of the greatest writers of Punjabi like Waris Shah, Bulleh Shah and Qadar Yar wrote their works in Persian script. I am not against any of these scripts. They are equally suited to write Punjabi. But to say that, "Punjabi means Punjabi in Gurmukhi script alone is wrong". Gurmukhi is our script. It is not a foreign script. It came from Sharda script which was used by the Dogras and the Kashmiris. It was really Braj, and the script was mainly in Braj. This Gurmukhi script was looked upon by the people of Punjab as a sacred script, coming from the *mukhs* of the Gurus. The Akalis have accepted this. In 1940-41, when the Akalis first joined the Ministry of Sir Sikan-

der, there was a pact known as the Sikander-Baldev Pact. In that pact, it is clearly written that Punjabi in Gurmukhi script will be given a proper place as the scriptural script of the Sikhs. Anybody can see that pact. They said, it should be recognised as the scriptural script of the Sikhs, but today they say Punjabi means Gurmukhi script alone. It was this thing which made many of the Punjabi Hindus, who speak Punjabi, who love Punjabi, inimical to it.

As I said, the real problem of Punjab is not the problem of language; it is the problem of script. If this unnecessary, illogical and irrational thing had not been accepted by the Congress Government in Punjab, all this trouble could have been avoided.

Many say it is a problem of communalism and they have dragged the name of Jana Sangh here. I want to say clearly that the Jana Sangh does not look upon the Punjabi problem from a communal angle. We have only one angle i.e. the national angle. We look upon all problems from the country's point of view. Our great leader, Dr. Mukerjee, was the first great martyr who died for Indian unity. We stand for Indian unity.

We oppose the division of Punjab on the basis on which Master Tara Singh wants it, because we are convinced that it is anti-national. It will harm the people of Punjab; it will harm India; it will harm the Sikhs themselves. There is no animosity in our minds about Sikhs as such. I consider myself a Sikh. I am a better *Shishya* of the Gurus than many of the Sikhs can claim to be. In my own home, *Guru Grantha Sahib* is read every day. There are lakhs and lakhs of people in India in whose homes *Grantha Sahib* is read every day and who look upon Guru Nanak Dev as their Guru and leader. They are all Sikhs. But today by tying Sikhism to a particular script, the Akalis are doing a disservice to the Sikhs themselves.

Look at the census figures. In Punjab, Sikhism has grown fast but at whose cost? Not at the cost of the Christians or Muslims. In 1901, the Sikhs—the *keshdhari* Hindus—were only 7 per cent of Punjab's population. In 1911, they went up to 10 per cent, in 1921 to 13 per cent and in 1931, they were 17 per cent. As the number of *keshdharis* increased, he number of Hindus went on decreasing. That means Sikhs came entirely out of the Hindu society. In West Punjab, there was a tradition that every family would give the eldest son to the Gurus, so that he might be made a soldier for the cause of the nation and for the cause of dharma. That is how the number went on growing. It is wrong for any Sikh to say that we are not Hindus, that we are separate and our religion is separate.

Some Muslim papers in Pakistan have been saying that the Sikhs are nearer to Islam, because both believe in one God, as if the concept of one God is the gift of Islam to the world. The concept of one God is as old as *Rig Veda*. Therefore, it is this approach that the Sikhs are not Hindus which is creating all kinds of mischief.

The real problem of Punjab is neither the problem of religions nor the problem of languages; it is a political problm. Recently one important Punjabi leader, Dewan Alakhdhari, met Master Tara Singh at Amritsar and said to him, "You want a Sikh State. But Punjab is a Sikh State. The Chief Minister is a Sikh; The Chairman of the Assembly is a Sikh; the Chairman of the Concil is a Sikh; the I. G. is a Sikh. There are Sikhs in all important posts. Why do you say there is no power given to Sikhs?" Master Tara Sigh replied—it was published in the papers also—"I want power in the hands of Akalis." He wants an Akali State, in which the Akalis could dominate. It is a pure and simple communal demand. Not even that. It is a demand for political power not only for a community, but for a section of that community. It is very harmful. As my friend, Sardar Ajit Singh point-

[Shri Balraj Madhok]

ed out, in the villages, the people feel that we are going to have a separte State and they have their eyes already on the property of the non-Sikhs. That kind of thing is there. That is a hard reality, though nobody wants that that should happen.

Here are our communist friends who join every anti-national cause. In Aligarh University, they have made common cause with the communal elements. In 1947, they made common cause with the Muslim League and now they have made common cause with Master Tara Singh. It is this anti-national character of the C.P.I. which is the real bane of this party. That is why this party has not grown and it will not grow in this country.

Therefore, I say that the real problem of Punjab is the problem of political power. Some people want to have political power in their own hands. Master Tara Singh has been in the public field for a long time. His nominees have become Ministers in the State as also in the Centre. Sardar Swaran Singh has become a Minister in the Centre Giani Kartar Singh is a Minister in Punjab, Sardar Hukam Singh is the Deputy Speaker here. He is nowhere. He wants to become the founder of a new State. He is nowhere. He wants to become the founder of a new State. His model is Jinnah. He is following his footsteps and his policies. He knows that his demand is illogical and irrational, and also that a majority of the people who speak Punjabi are opposed to it. Therefore he has now taken to the most undemocratic type of pressure, and that is 'fast'. I feel that fasting has no place in a democratic set up. This kind of fasting to achieve political ends is a wrong thing. We should condemn it. Fasting in temples and mosques is still worse. In the 12th century in Europe we had the right of sanctuary, whereby a criminal after committing a crime could go into a church and he would not be arrested. There was a movement against it and ultimately it was given up. What England and other European countries gave up in the 13th and 14th centuries, we are adopting today. I ask, what prevents the government from arresting a criminal whether he is in a gurdwara, a mosque or a temple. Today it is gurdwara; tomorrow mosques may become centres of political and anti-national activities as they are fast becoming. Would you tolerate it? I say, therefore, that we must face the problem in its grim reality, and I think all democratic people, all freedom loving people will be with the Government if they take a firm stand on this matter.

I want to say one thing more before I conclude. We are showing too much importance to the fast by Master Tara Singh. There are two other people who are on fast—Swami Rameshwaranand and Yogiraj Suryadev. But we find that the Prime Minister is writing letters to Master Tara Singh, he is replying to them and parleys go on even though he is on fast for a wrong things, for an anti-national demand, for an undemocratic demand. On the other hand, Swami Rameshwaranand is an equally great man, an equally respected man, who has kept fast for a national cause, a good cause, a right cause, for maintaining the unity of Punjab. You do not give as much importance to Swami Rameshwaranand as to Master Tara Singh. This shows a communal outlook. This must go. Simply because there is some kind of pressure from one quarter, we should not submit to it. We should adopt a rational and national approach. At the same time, we should have enough firmness, and only then this problem can be solved.

So I conclude, Sir, by saying that I welcome the Enquiry Commission. Appoint an Enquiry Commission to find out if there is discrimination but do not encourage regional committees. Division of Punjab into two regions is the root of the trouble. It must be scrapped. Any further power given to regional committees would create a very bad precedent.

The Telangana Committee will then ask for more powers. The Cachar and other areas in other States would ask for similar regional committees. It will be dangerous. India is already a federation. Are you are now going to make every State a new federation? That will be a wrong thing. I would request you not to adopt this kind of appeasement policy. Appeasement will only create more problems. You divided Punjab into two regions and created regional committees. Have they satisfied the Akalis? They have only whetted their appetite. Now if you give more power to the regional committees, it will be another step towards the achievement of their real objective of partitioning Punjab.

Therefore, I request that the *status quo* should be maintained. The regional committees should go. If they can't go immediately, the *status quo* should be maintained and no change should be made in their power under pressure from any quarter because any change—some hon. friends said, at this moment—is not good Why at this moment? If something is bad it is bad for all times. If something is bad today, it is bad tomorrow, it is bad the day after. Therefore, any change, anything which may divide Punjab on any basis would be wrong. Already Punjab is a truncated province. They say in Hindi:

दूध का जला छाछ फूंक फूंक कर पीता है।

We have seen what partition means. Many assurances were given to us before partition of 1947. But what happened? Ten million people were killed, property worth *crores* was lost, thousands of our mothers and sisters were dishonoured. We do not want that thing to repeated in Punjab. Therefore, in the national interest, in the interest of Punjab, in the interest of the people of Punjab, do not submit to any pressure and maintain the unity of Punjab at all costs.

Shri Siva Raj (Chingleput-Reserved Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will follow your advice not to import heat into my speech. Even if I wanted to I could not do so, not being a Sikh or a Hindu. The time for argument and for discussion is past, according to me, and the time for action has arisen. Indeed, I cannot be a party for such mock heroics as our hon. friend, Shri Daulta, is displaying here today. We all feel what an unfortunate situation it is and the way it has arisen at a time like this when our country and also our Prime Minister is busy and engaged about much more serious problems that affect not merely the safety and security of India, but also of the peace of the world. At a time like this, one would have thought that a statesmanlike attitude would have been adopted by our Prime Minister and with the reputation that he has got as a person of integrity, intelligence and, above everything else, of gentlemanliness, one would have thought that he would have made a different approach from the one that seems to have been taken in his statement. That statement, according to me, has made him to put himself out of action, which is what is wanted at the moment.

17 hrs.

It is easy to say that the demand for the Punjabi Suba is a communal demand, and it is easy for some one else to say that the opposition by the Hindi-speaking Hindus of the Punjab to the Punjabi Suba is equally communal, if not more communal than the Sikh demand for the Punjabi Suba is.

It is unfortunate no doubt that this demand for Punjabi-speaking area, which is a perfectly legitimate, understandable and accepted principle, has resulted in the fact of probably the Sikhs being in a majority of that area. That does not, however, as my hon. friend, Professor Mukerjee has pointed out, dislodge the claim for the Punjabi Suba of the Punjabi-speaking area. I feel that in a situation like this, the Prime Minister was not entirely

[Shri Siva Raj]

conceding the demand, as made by the Akalis or the Sikhs of the Punjab. I hope he will still open up his mind to a further consideration of this question and not take the stand merely on the ground that this demand for the Punjabi Suba is a communal one.

In our country—at any rate, I have got the honesty to say so—what is a demand which is not communal? You might call it linguistic, or you might call it political, or you might call it regional but, by and large, reduced to realities, every demand is a communal demand. And, if I may say so, if the Sikhs are afraid in the Punjab, and that is my reading of the situation there, if they are afraid of what they call an integrated Punjab or a bilingual Punjab, it is because they feel that factually and actually the economic power and the political power will pass into the hands of the Hindus. Though the Prime Minister stated that the Punjab State had advanced, far in advance of other States, both in its economic progress and also in other respects, the fact remains that the majority of the people, and especially the Sikhs, are really working class. They are working agricultural labourers or industrial workers. They are very hard-working and very enterprising people.

If in spite of the handicaps that they suffered from they have come to the top, it is due to their entire personal merit. I do not know to what extent Master Tara Singh represents the Sikh community as a whole, but I do know this that he has been able to be in the public eye not merely of the Punjab but of the whole of India for such a long time—probably even for a longer time than our Prime Minister, Shri Nehru.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): No, no; absolutely wrong.

Shri Siva Raj: I said 'probably'. Merely five years this side or that does not make any difference at all. That shows the command that he has over the people and the confidence that he gets from the people whose cause he seeks to represent. It does not matter to which political party we belong, we must respect a gentleman or a person who commands the support and confidence of large masses of population. The Sikhs are not a small population and even if they are a small population they are not a weak or cowardly population. They are a brave, strong people.

I remember some years ago when Sir Malcolm Hailey was the Governor of Punjab he resorted to very repressive measures against the Sikhs for reasons best known to the British Government, perhaps at the instance of the Central Government or the Viceroy. After about two or three years he found that the Sikhs were a very irrepressible people; nevertheless a very strong, brave and useful people. So he wrote to the Viceroy, "If I want to serve my King, my advice to the Viceroy is that we must drop these repressive measures." He revised his opinion and thereafter took to encouraging the Sikhs in their development. I wish our Prime Minister will have the capacity to realise that the Sikhs are a very useful element of the Indian population. That is a matter of fact. In the history of India they might play a very great part occupy as they do the border areas between India and Pakistan or between India and China even. I cannot disregard the value of the Sikhs as a population from that angle. It is far better that we keep them as friends rather than risk making them against us by denying this demand.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): What is your concrete proposal in this regard?

Shri Siva Raj: My concrete proposal is for the Prime Minister to state that the demand for the Punjabi Suba is not a communal demand, that this is a demand which can be consi-

dered from other angles. Will your Prime Minister have the courage to say so? Will he have the strength of mind to say so, unless he is forced to say so by supervening circumstances like those that happened in Maharashtra and elsewhere?

My other feeling is that the one person who seems to thrive on the situation is the Chief Minister of Punjab. He does not seem to contribute a solution to the difficulty at all. For instance, in Maharashtra Chief Minister Chavan contributed his best. Down in Madras during some kind of a dispute between Andhras and Tamils, Kamraj contributed his best. Here we find that the Chief Minister, Shri Kairon, seems to thrive on the situation. I am told that he has taken recourse to repressive measures which cannot be maintained.

Mr. Speaker: I will request the hon. Member not to refer to the Chief Minister. Each State has got an Assembly. They may say similar things about us. All Assemblies under the Constitution are privileged. All hon. Members in any Assembly or in Parliament are privileged people.

Shri Siva Raj: I bow to your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: What I urge upon hon. Members is not to refer to people who cannot defend themselves. The Chief Minister could possibly say, "The very fact that I am keeping quiet though I am myself a Sikh clearly shows that there is no such problem in the Punjab. Why does the hon. Member think of the others cause?" Therefore it is wrong to say that he has not intervened, as if the hon. Member from Madras knows that there is so much trouble and he is trying to fish in troubled waters. He is not here to justify himself. There are always two things. He can possibly say when he comes here, "There is no trouble. The hon. Member from Madras is trying to create trouble. He finds some trouble though he says he does not know the situation." Therefore I would urge upon the hon. Member not to refer to that. We do not know exactly why he is keeping quiet. He may proceed to other things.

Shri Siva Raj: I am sorry, I did not make my point quite clear. I really wanted to say....

Mr. Speaker: Two opinions can be held about it.

Shri Siva Raj:....while other Chief Ministers are contributing from time to time, in this great State, the Chief Minister of Punjab has not devoted his time attention to the solution of this problem.

Mr. Speaker: Possibly he feels there is no problem there. Therefore, there is no good referring to him because he is not here to defend himself.

Shri Siva Raj: That is right.

Mr. Speaker: He may proceed to something else.

Shri Siva Raj: Nothing else, except through this House and through you to appeal to these unfortunate people who have taken to fasting as a means of enforcing their demands. I have bitter experience of this ugly sight of fasting when I was present at the fast unto death by Mahatma Gandhi to get rid of separate electorates for the Scheduled Castes. That is why, with all the vehemence that I can command, I appeal to these friends who are fasting, to give up the fast by such means as we can enforce upon them.

With these words, I thank you very much.

Mr. Speaker: Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra) rose—

Mr. Speaker: He need not come to their rescue.

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह सब्जी : (मुजफ्फर) : पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

चार व्यक्तियों को बोलने का आपने अवसर दिया है । पंजाब के विरोधी दल के किसी व्यक्ति को भी अवसर दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि वह भी पंजाब की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में अपनी बात कह सके ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा) : मुझे भी कई विशेष बातें कहनी हैं और ऐसी अच्छी बातें कहनी हैं कि जिससे मेल हो जाएगा और कोई सवाल नहीं बच रहेगा । इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मुझे भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाए ।

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as soon as the announcement was made that there would be discussion of this topic, I felt apprehensive whether it would bring out any useful results at all. I am convinced that my fears were true. We have not dealt with this subject which is serious, with that seriousness which is demanded. It was really a critical moment. We might differ from Master Tara Singh. I have my own differences; I do not agree with his. But, in a democracy, it must be admitted that he is the leader of the masses. Can we shut our eyes to that? When dealing with this should we deal with him so lightly as has been done by some hon. friends? He might be anything. Whatever you may call him. I may agree with you in certain respects, this is not the way how we should have dealt with this subject at a moment when we find three of our venerable men are on fast and their lives are at stake.

It has been said that this demand for Punjabi Suba was communal from the very conception, and the Sikhs have been demanding this even before the Partition. If really there is a villain of this activity, I am here, and if he is to be hanged, let me be hanged. The question is not that. It was the latter portion that should have been given greater attention—the situation that has arisen as a result of these fasts.

Punjabi Suba—some hon. Members want that—I had been on the floor of this House advocating this cause. Many a time, I have stood and pleaded for it. But, there are other reasons that out-weigh at this moment. I consider Hindu-Sikh harmony is more important thman getting this demand conceded at this moment. If, by proceeding in this manner, we create tension and a permanent gulf is to be created between the Hindus and Sikhs, I would rather not have this Punjabi Suba at this moment. Communal harmony between Hindus and Sikhs is more dear to me than any demand for a linguistic State. If once that is going and the chances get remote, certainly, I would not go in for that demand.

There is another consideration also. I oppose this fasting as a means of achieving any political ends. This is not the method. It is coercion and exerting of undue pressures. In a democracy, it daes not fit in. This is no argument at all that earlier it had yielded results or that Government had been succumbing to those pressures. At the same time, it should not be decried at all, as was done here by many hon. friends, because it has been resorted to by many virtuous souls; and even after Partition, some of our venerable friends have resorted to it.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Including the Finance Minister.

Sardar Hukam Singh: That would be for my hon. friend to say.

It has been undertaken by many venerable friends. So, we should not decry it in such a manner.

Then, I should say, that the old things are again raked up. It has been said that even before Partition,

there had been in the Akali Dal a desire to have a separate Sikh State. It was before the Sapru Committee that it was put up. I agree there. But the context should be realised. The real position which was given in the memorandum was as follows. I shall just read out four or five lines from that.

> "The position of the Sikhs—and that has remained till the end—*vis-a-vis* the Muslim League demand for Pakistan is well known. They are irrevocably opposed to any partition of India on a communal basis. Their opposition is based on considerations which are also well known, some of them being that the demand is unnatural, reactionary and is in opposition to the best political and economic interests of the country as a whole, as well as of the portions and regions sought to be partitioned off.".

That is the real position that the sikhs have taken in an authoritative memorandum that they filed before the Sapru Committee, and that has always been appreciated. It was in a different context. Here, I might point out another thing. The memorandum further says:

> "We have been asked as to whether we have any views to express in case the Pakistan scheme is imposed on us by an authority whose power we cannot hope to challenge successfully and which may be the British Government or the agreed will of the Hindus and Muslims of India.".

That was where we were cornered If such a situation arose, where the Hindus and the Muslims and the British Government had all agreed to the partition of India, then, had the Sikhs any proposals to make? That was the question before them. It was under these circumstances that they said:

> "In that case, we would insist on the creation of a separate Sikh State which should include the substantial majority of the Sikh population and their important sacred shrines and historic places.".

These things should not be dragged in now, because they had to be said in different context; now, to dub the community for any activities or statements that they might have made at that moment, would not be proper or relevant at all.

Some of my hon. friends perhaps have taken it so lightly that they said that immediately after the Partition, Master Tara Singh was saying this and that. I would only read from this publication by the Government of India entitled *India's Minorities* which is the Government of India's statement. I am not talking of Master Tara Singh, but the statement quotes Master Tara Singh: It says:

> "The Sikhs also have expressed their confidence in the union and its leaders. In a press conference on November 29, 1947, Master Tara Singh, the leader of the Akali Party which is the premier organisation of the Sikhs said 'We shall continue to support the Congress and the Union Government in its task of reconstruction.'.".

So, there was no case at all.

But my hon. friend Shri Bal Raj Madhok has referred to the fact that the trouble started when the two regions were made? Why were the regions made? Why had the Sachar formula to be brought in? Where was the trouble at that time? We had not yet unburdened ourselves of the load that we had carried on our heads, when the Jullundur municipality, in spite of the fact that 99 per cent of the people, or rather, every 9999 persons out of every 10,000 persons spoke Punjabi in that district, passed a resolution that Hindi would be the medium of instruction under the Jullundur municipality. The district board, at

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

the same time, passed a resolution that Punjabi would be the medium of instruction. The clash started. The commissioner just cancelled or threw overboard both the resolutions? Was there anything to be done like that?

Anyhow, I only draw the attention of this hon. House to the fact that the trouble started when the mother tongue was disowned. Today it might be said, as Shri Bal Raj Madhok has said, that no Punjabi Hindu has disowned his mother tongue. It is tragic that this should come from Shri Bal Raj Madhok. Here is the case of the Arya Samaj by Shri Ghanshyam Singh Gupta. He has given the figures of Punjabi-speaking and Hindi-speaking people. How does he arrive at them? He says:

> "For reasons given in the previous paragraph, I have presumed that the Sikh population is going in for the Punjabi language and the Hindu population is going in for the Hindi language".

This is really the rub, where it is created.

Now, is this Parliament going to accept this position that the Hindus are Hindi-speaking and the Sikhs are Punjabi-speaking? Is this acceptable to anyone here?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Never.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Should we proceed on the assumption that this is the basis of all argument?

Then it is said that the whole of the Punjab is bilingual. It is bilingual. It consists of two regions, linguistic regions. One is Hindi-speaking—predominantly of course—and the other is Punjabi-speaking. But they are both there.

I am not pleading just at present for the creation of a Punjabi Suba. As I have said already, there are other considerations that must be taken into account just at present. Before me, there are two things that are very weighty. One is—and I have said so earlier also—that fasting is not in consonance with the Sikh tenet. It is against Sikh religious beliefs, and one who does it, sacrifices all the principles of the Sikh religion. It is prohibited in our religion. I had asked: let the religious heads of the *Takht* gather together and give a dictum, a decision, and then it would be clear. I can confidently say here that Master Tara Singh himself has been telling us that really this is not in accordance with the Sikh religion and fasting is not permitted. I have it on his authority and I say it here. If we have sacrificed the Sikh religious beliefs and the principles that we cherish so much, would it be worthwhile to have a Punjabi Suba—at the sacrifice of those things?

I would plead with those who are going on with this that this is not the method of achieving the objective that we have got. It would do us harm. Then, Master Tara Singh has pleaded so many times that Hindu-Sikh unity is dear to him. If that is dear to him, his continuing this fast is rather creating greater gulf. That is, the cherished goal is receding from sight; it is not approaching.

Therefore, if he really loves Hindu-Sikh unity, if he has any regard for the religious beliefs of the Sikhs, if he really feels that communal harmony is of paramount value and we must achieve it—as he has said so many times—my appeal to him is that he should give up this fast, allow conditions to become normal; let the Hindus and Sikhs have some time when they can think over calmly; let the tensions that have been created, lessen. Then alone we can sit together and come to an agreement, as he has been saying for the last few years. He has appealed to the Hindus as well. He says, "I now look forward"—he does not look towards the Congress—

"to the Hindu leaders". If he has that in mind, really it would be an easy thing for him, after giving up the fast, to sit with the Hindu leaders. Then if they can agree, probably there may not be as much opposition at that time.

But so long as the present tensions exist, so long as the atmosphere is surcharged with these doubts, mistrust and all those things, I am sure that even if an immediate advantage might be obtained by recourse to this fast, ultimately the Sikhs themselves would not benefit by this achievement. It might be a sentimental or psychological thing that he might get even if he succeeds—and there is no hope under the present circumstances, because it is a fact that I also do not believe, as I have said earlier, that a Punjabi Suba can be conceded at this moment. I appeal to him with all the sincerity that I have that he should, even at this stage, in the interests of Hindu-Sikh unity, in the interests of the preservation of those Sikh principles and in the interests of the country, break the fast, allow some time to elapse, and then perhaps he might be able to sit with the Hindus and the Congress or other bodies, and a way might be found by mutual agreement, not by the will of one party, which might be acceptable to all, and then alone the Punjabi Suba would be of some use if it is achieved.

I have also to appeal to our leader the Prime Minister. He has said on more than one occasion that Punjabi is the dominant language. In this statement also he has said:

> "I would even say that the Punjab as it is represents linguistically a homogeneous State with certainly some linguistic minority groups."

If really this is a fect which is believed by the State Government also, and the State Government works on it, then I am sure most of the difficulties would be removed. This, I again say, is a passage on which hopes can be pinned, and if this policy is pursued in accordance with this statement of the Prime Minister, probably we will find a way out this mess.

Shri Goray (Poona): We are meeting under the lengthening shadows of a crisis, and the tragic backdrop to this discussion has been provided by Master Tara Singh and other two leaders who are on fast.

Let it be made plain at the very beginning that I hold all these persons who are on fast in high respect. At the same time, I would like to make it clear that as a political weapon I do not consider a fast to be a proper one.

I should have thought that the arguments that were put forth here by my hon. colleague, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, and others would convince no one. Shri Mathur referred to the report of the States Reorganisation Commission. I thought this report had become a dead letter by now. So much water has flowed down the Jumna during the last five or six years that hardly anything remains of the SRC report.

As one who was intimately connected with the movement in Maharashtra for the bifurcation of Bombay, I would like to point out that the SRC had been very definite that Bombay city should not go to Maharashtra because, if it was given to Maharashtra, the economy of that city would be ruined. When we came to this House and pleaded for the bifurcation of the bi-lingual State of Bombay, not once or twice but every time we were told that Parliament had passed a legislation and it could not be changed.

Sir, you were a witness to the fact that the same people who always clapped the former hon. Home Minister, the late Pandit Pant—when in their shouts our small voices were drowned—were the same people who clapped him again, and perhaps louder, when he came with the legislation bifurcating the State of Bombay. And I

[Shri Goray]

do not give up hope because I know how flexible the mind of our Prime Minister is. He was the man who went to Bombay and took a leading part in the inaugural ceremony of the Maharashtra State.

Here is our Minister for Food and Agriculture, a very successful Minister who had told us that we may wait for 500 years and Bombay will not go to Maharashtra. And, I know that he is one of the most popular leaders of the Congress in that city. Therefore, I am not unnecessarily pessimistic.

I would only say that the Prime Minister should not go by the advice of people like Shri Daulta who are birds of passage and of those people who always obey the party whip. We must go to the fundamentals of the problem. (*Interruptions*). You will profit much if you listen to my advice. I would say that this principle was accepted and implemented throughout India that the prominent linguistic groups will have their own States. It does not matter that a particular community is putting forward that particular plea. Somebody has to take the lead and others follow. Because in the Punjab it is the Akali party or the Akali Dal that is taking the lead, it does not mean that we should brand this whole affair as a communal demand.

What pained me most was that in this statement made by the Prime Minister he has used such words which create a sort of gloom. He has talked of partition. Where is partition? It is reorganisation of a State; it is not partition. And because he has used the word 'partition' so many times because he has talked about the division and break-up of families, he has said that not only the Punjabis but the Sikhs themselves will have to suffer, people have begun to think in terms of the partition that was there in 1947. I was very sorry that in this House, when we are discussing such a grave matter which is likely to affect the future not of the Punjabis and the Sikhs alone but of the whole nation, people can afford to be a sort of jovial and wisecracking. I was very much sorry when I heard that people went to the extent of calling Master Tara Singh anti-national** and what not. (*Interruptions*). Is this the atmosphere to be created? You appealed to us . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am appealing to him also. Whatever has been said, that word has not been used. Therefore, the hon. Member may not agree with what another hon. Member has said who has referred to various instances to say that he is not a leader of those people and that he has been changing. That was his idea. It is open to the hon. Member to refute it. But the other hon. Member did not call him that. Let it not go on record. I would ask the hon. Member to withdraw it.

Shri Goray: Then, did he not call him anti-national?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever he has said he has said. But that word will be expunged.

Shri Goray: I have withdrawn it.

Mr. Speaker: It will go out of record. I do not want the Press to report it; it would create disturbance.

Shri Goray: You appealed to us all to see to it that in this delicate situation we do not say anything which will a sort of disturb the balance and sanity of the people. I agree with it. But I would like to ask Shri Madhok and other people what is to be our attitude towards the Sikhs. Simply because they want a Punjabi Suba are we going to say that the Sikhs are anti-national? Are we going to say.... (*Interruptions*). Here Shri Madhok said that the Sikhs

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

are not at all non-Hindus, that they are Hindus, that they are a sect of the Hindus; and then he went on to say, if they came into power they would have their eyes on our property and....

Shri Balraj Madhok: I said the Akalis. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Goray: Who are Sikhs? Who are Akalis?

An Hon. Member: There is a lot of difference.

Shri Goray: Why is it that the Prime Minister of this country meets Sant Fateh Singh if he knows that the person he is to meet is not worth meeting?

Shri Tyagi: Because he is the Prime Minister of the whole country.

Shri Goray: Therefore, I am saying that if that is the attitude with which we are going to look at the Sikhs, let us say firmly that we shall have nothing to do with them. This is not the attitude with which you will be able to solve this problem. I know that I am a minority in this House.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is your stand? What do you want to say?.... (*Interruptions*). Tell us frankly what is the policy of the P.S.P.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Goray started by saying that we must on this occasion be as calm as possible. I found in some of the speeches a reference made being extended to cover a larger community. I do not think that anyone said here like that or anyone condemned the whole community of Sikhs as such. All that he said was that Master Tara Singh alone had been changing from time to time and then said that the Akalis had been anxious and not the generality of Sikhs. In trying to settle this difference, let us not create more differences.

Shri Goray: I object very emphatically to this statement that the Akalis also, as a group or a community, are such persons without character or morals; it is not correct.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Nobody from this side said so, it is from the Opposition itself..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Nobody said that Akalis are immoral.

Shri Goray: Yes, Sir.... (*Interruptions*). If he wants to expunge my remarks, then some other remarks will have also to be expunged because they reflect very badly on the procedures of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Has anybody said that Akalis are immoral?

Shri Balraj Madhok: Never.

Mr. Speaker: The misfortune is this. If these words were used, I would have expunged them. All that I understood Shri Madhok to say was that such things which occurred in Pakistan, when feelings between two communities were high, may happen. That is how I understood him. It is not that he said that under all circumstances a particular community is bad. To avoid further misunderstandings, it is good to understand what other hon. Member has said first .....(*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Members have said worse things.

Mr. Speaker: Let him come to the point.

Shri Goray: I would like to draw your attention to this fact. The whole point was developed like this that this demand for a Punjabi Suba is only the thin end of the wedge and once it is granted it will be Sikhistan and in Sikhistan Hindus will not be safe. If Hindus will not be safe, it means that their property, their women will not be safe.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri Goray: If you look into the records, Sir, I am more than sure that I will be vindicated. What exactly are your relations going to be with the Sikhs? You doubt everybody. You doubt the Muslims; you doubt the Buddhists; you doubt the Adivasis, people like the Nagas; you doubt the Sikhs..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is absolutely wrong.... (*Inetrruptions*).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What does the hon. Member mean by saying "you"? Let him refer specifically. At least many of us who have spoken including myself have spoken in high praise of the Sikhs. Let him also mention that fact. What does he mean by saying "you"? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Goray: If the Sikhs are good, what is the harm in their having a separate State? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member proceed. He need not say "you".

Shri Goray: I have read the Prime Minister's statement very carefully. I do not find any convincing argument as to why the Sikhs should not be given a State, or rather, why the Akali demand for a Punjabi Suba should not be granted. A separate State has been granted to every linguistic group. I would like to say this: that we are talking amongst ourselves. Why is it that our people here, who are so much convinced about the people's opinion in Punjab do not go out and face the masses? (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: We have faced them.

Shri Goray: I too have been able to ascertain the opinion of the ordinary Sikhs, and as far as I know, they stand solidly behind the demand of Master Tara Singh, namely, the demand for a Punjabi Suba.

Some Hon. Members: No no.

Shri Goray: That is exactly your attitude! It had been your attitude every time when the demand for a linguistic State was made. And then you had to retrace it and take it back. The demand had to be conceded later. I do not want this Government to be on record to the effect that they first denied a certain thing and then they retraced it. Therefore, if past experience is any guide, I would say that the Prime Minister, when he made the statement, should have considered what is going to be the effect of this particular statement. From the speeches that have been made here, it is seen that the Sikhs are a vital part of our community; they are doing wonderful work in the frontier; they are in the army and in the factories, and everywhere. Therefore, I would appeal once again to the Prime Minister to go deeper into this aspect and not be guided by those people who always say "Yes" to whatever he says.

My last appeal to the Prime Minister is this. He is leaving this country within a day or two. Once he goes out, and if this fast of Master Tara Singh continues, and the other two fasts also continue, and if they culminate in events—which nobody wishes to take place—then I suppose there will be a catastrophe, and in the Prime Minister's absence, there will be nobody to handle the situation. I would appeal to him now. He is going to attend a summit meeting, but let him not neglect the base; the summit may wait but if the base gives way, this nation will be riddled with communal disharmony and communal factions and then all that we have worked for in the past will be lost. Therefore, I would even go to the exent of appealing to the Prime Minister to cancel his visit and stay here and see that this crisis is handled properly and in the right manner.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): May I seek one clarification, Sir? I should like to say only one sentence. (*Interruption*). The hon. Member just now referred to an aspect, by saying

that the Government deny one thing first and then they retrace the steps; that was, I think, with reference to Bombay. May I say that it was Shri Asoka Mehta who first pleaded the cause of a bilingual Bombay State, and then the Members of the Opposition also supported him, and thereafter, the Government took it up. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Several Hon. Members —*rose*

Mr. Speaker: Ch. Ranbir Singh.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सुबह हमने देखा कि प्रजा सोशलिस्ट वाले भाई और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्यगण मुख्तलिफ रास्तों पर चल रहे थे लेकिन कुछ घंटों के वकफे ने उनको तबदील कर दिया और इस मौके पर हम देख रहे हैं कि वह एक साथ चल रहे हैं। श्री अशोक मेहता जो कि इस अवसर पर यहां हाउस में मौजूद नहीं हैं और जिन्होंने पंजाबी सूबे के निर्माण की हिमायत में बयान दिया है, यह वही श्री अशोक मेहता थे जिन्होंने जब कि स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन बिल के ऊपर विचार हो रहा था तो वे सारे देश के अन्दर द्विभाषी सूबे चाहते थे और वह युनीलिंगवल स्टेट के खिलाफ थे। जहां तक हमारे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के भाइयों का ताल्लुक है मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब की बदकिस्मती से जब सन् १९४७ में भारत को स्वाधीनता मिलने के अवसर पर पाकिस्तान का निर्माण हुआ तो वह यही हमारे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के भाई थे जिन्होंने कि मुस्लिम लीग की पाकिस्तान की डिमाण्ड के साथ अपनी आवाज मिलाई थी और इतिहास इस बात का गवाह है कि विभाजन के परिणामस्वरूप इस देश को और पंजाब को काफी नुकसान हुआ। एक दो लाख नहीं करीब चार लाख के करीब पंजाब के रहने वाले भाइयों पर जो कि आज के हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर या पाकिस्तान के अन्दर उनके जीवन पर वह बदकिस्मत तबुर्बा हुआ और वह बड़े अफसोस की चीज है कि आज फिर यह सोशलिस्ट पार्टी वाले भाई उनके साथ मिल कर इस तरह की कम्युनल डिमाण्ड का साथ दे रहे हैं जो कि देश के वास्ते और पंजाब के वास्ते अहितकर है . . . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : चौ० रणबीर सिंह बिल्कुल गलत चीज कह रहे हैं। सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने कब ऐसा कहा है ?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माफी चाहता हूं। वास्तव में मेरा मतलब प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी से है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिना जाने यदि इस तरह से कहते हैं तो उनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मैं दरअसल सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लिए न कह कर पी० एस० पी० और कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों के बारे में कह रहा था। मैं अपने सोशलिस्ट भाइयों को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि पहले की तरह फिर वे न बहक जायें। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि जो भाई यह कहते हैं कि पंजाबी सूबे की मांग कम्युनल मांग नहीं है वह हकीकत से क्यों कतराते हैं ? मैं गोरे साहब की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर दो आम चुनाव हुए और वह आम चुनाव पंजाब के अन्दर भी हुए और जहां सिक्ख लोग आबाद हैं वहां भी हुए। अब हमारे गोरे साहब जो अकाली पार्टी को सिक्खों की वाहिद नुमायन्दा जमात समझते हैं और जो समझते हैं कि शायद तमाम सिक्खों का नाम ही अकाली पार्टी है मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सन् १९५२ के आम चुनावों के अन्दर पंजाब में अकालियों का बड़े से बड़ा नेता कांग्रेस के सिपाहियों के खिलाफ हारा। क्या उनको यह भी मालूम है कि आज जो हमारे एक मन्त्री हैं वह सन्

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

१९५२ के आम चुनावों में अपने सूबे के कांग्रेस के एक छोटे से सिपाही के मुकाबले में हारे थे ? उनका नाम ज्ञानी करतारसिंह है । आज पंजाब असेम्बली के अन्दर १५४ मेम्बरों में से जहां ६२ आदमी सिक्ख हैं, उन ६२ सिक्ख मेम्बरों में से सिर्फ १० मेम्बर्स ऐसे हैं जो कि पंजाबी सूबे के हक में आवाज उठाते हैं तो मैं अपने श्री गोरे से पूछना चाहूंगा कि बाकी ५२ सिक्ख मेम्बर जो कि पंजाबी सूबे के हक में नहीं हैं उनको वे सिक्ख मानते हैं या नहीं ?

(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : यहां पर दस सिक्ख मेम्बर्स हैं और वह जो पंजाबी सूबे के हक में नहीं हैं तो क्या आप उनको सिक्ख नहीं मानेंगे ? इसलिये गोरे साहब जितनी जल्दी यह चीज समझ जायें कि अकाली पार्टी नाम नहीं है तो बेहतर होगा । अब जहां तक सिक्ख जाति का सम्बन्ध है वह एक बहादुर कौम है और उसके प्रति हमारे दिलों में आदर का भाव है और बहुतेरे सिक्ख हमारे साथ में हैं और जो कि इस कम्युनल डिमाण्ड के हामी नहीं हैं । पंजाब के मुख्य मन्त्री सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों हमारे साथी हैं और उन्होंने मास्टर तारासिंह को कहा है और प्यार से हाथ जोड़ कर कहा है कि मेहरबानी करके वे यह भूख हड़ताल न करें और उसको समाप्त कर दें ।

मैं अपने उन भाइयों को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सन् १९५७ के आम चुनावों के दौरान हमने मास्टर तारासिंह के साथ जो सिक्ख लोग थे, ज्ञानी करतार सिंह और सरदार हुक्मसिंह के साथ नहीं थे, लोगों ने सिक्ख मैजारिटी हलकों से मास्टर तारासिंह के उम्मीदवारों को हराया । खुद सिक्ख वोटर्स ने मास्टर तारासिंह के उम्मीदवारों को चुनावों में हराया । छै महीने के अन्दर फिर आम चुनाव होने को हैं और सरदार प्रतापसिंह कैरों के चुनाव क्षेत्र में सिक्ख टोटल एलेक्ट्रोट का ८५ फी सदी हैं और इससे यह साबित हो जाता है कि कितने सिक्ख अकालियों के साथ हैं । उनकी समझ में यह चीज क्यों नहीं आती कि अकाली और सिक्ख दो जुदा हैं । अब जो पंजाबी सूबे की मांग गुरुद्वारे से उठे और गुरुद्वारों के चुनावों से उठे उसके लिए उनका यह समझना कि वह मांग आम सिक्खों की है सही चीज नहीं है । पंजाबी सूबे के निर्माण की मांग के वास्ते हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है कि यह एक कम्युनल डिमाण्ड है और मैं एक हिन्दू के नाते नहीं पंजाबी के नाते यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब को दो हिस्सों में नकसीम किया था । एक को हिन्दी रिजन माना था और एक को पंजाबी रिजन माना था । बावजूद इस बात के कि हिन्दी रिजन की भाषा सरकारी तौर पर हिन्दी है, वहां के हर एक उस बच्चे को, जो कि तीसरी जमाअत पास करता है, चौथी जमाअत में पंजाबी लाजिमी तौर पर पढ़नी होती है । यही नहीं, आज पंजाब में अगर कोई सरकारी नौकर होना चाहता है, चाहे वह हिन्दी रिजन से हो और चाहे पंजाबी रिजन से, उसके लिये पंजाबी का इम्तिहान पास करना लाजिमी है । अगर कभी ऐसा दिन आये, जबकि ऐसी स्टेट बने, जैसी कि वे चाहते हैं—वह बदकिस्मती होगी इस देश की और पंजाब की तो होगी ही—तो मुझे बताया जाये कि उस स्टेट में इससे ज्यादा और क्या होगा । मराठी-भाषी लोगों का एक सूबा है और दूसरे भी सूबे हैं । हमारे देश में पच्चीस छोटी बड़ी रियासतें हैं, जिनमें सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज भी हैं । उनमें से सिर्फ़ नौ सूबे ऐसे हैं, जो कि जबान की बिना पर बने हुए हैं । अगर देश में सूबे बनाने की सिर्फ भाषा ही कोई बिना होती, तो फिर बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, दिल्ली, पंजाब का हिन्दी रिजन, हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान

का एक सूबा होता । ये किस तरह लोगों को बहकाते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये लोग वे हैं जो मास्टर तारासिंह का बलिदान चाहते हैं, अगर वह दिन देखना पड़ता है, तो इस की जिम्मेदारी उन लोगों पर होगी, जो ग़लत तौर पर लोगों को बहकाते हैं कि सब सूबे ज़बान की बिना पर बने हैं। (*Interruptions*).

जहां तक पंजाबी की तरक्की का सवाल है, हमारे पास इस बारे में सरकारी आंकड़े हैं । पंजाबी रिजन में जो भाई पंजाबी को फर्स्ट लैंग्वेज लेकर मिडिल परीक्षा में अपीयर हुए थे, १९५९ में उनकी तादाद ४१,०३३, १९६० में ४१,६३२ और १९६१ में ४६,०८८ थी । इस के मुकाबले में पंजाबी रिजन में जिन लोगों की सैकण्ड लैंग्वेज पंजाबी थी, जिन्होंने मिडिल का इम्तिहान दिया, उन की तादाद २७,८२१ थी १९५९ में, और १९६० में २९,१३६ और १९६१ में ३०,४५० थी ।

इसी तरह से हिन्दी रिजन में, जहां की सरकारी भाषा इस सभा ने हिन्दी मानी है, जहां क माध्यम आम तौर पर हिन्दी रखा गया है, वहां पर जिन लोगों की पंजाबी सैकण्ड लैंग्वेज थी, जिन्होंने आठवीं जमाअत का इम्तिहान दिया था, उन की तादाद १९६१ में ४७,६५५ थी । इन हालात में हम को कोई बताये, कोई ईमानदारी से सोचे कि क्या इस से यह ज़ाहिर नहीं होता है कि पंजाबी ज़बान की तरक्की के लिये पूरी कोशिश की गई है और की जा रही है ।

मुझे मालूम नहीं कि अगले चुनाव में, जो कि छ: महीने के बाद हो रहा है, क्या नक्शा होगा और उन को कोई एक आध मेम्बर मिल सकेगा या नहीं, लेकिन इस वक्त तो पी० एस० पी० के दो मेम्बर हैं। (*Interruptions*) उन में से एक तो कांग्रेस में आ चुका है और दूसरा कब आयेगा, या नहीं आयगा, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है । लेकिन उन का कोई नामलेवा पंजाब में नहीं है । आज पंजाब के सियासी जीवन में प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और श्री अशोक मेहता का कोई नामलेवा नहीं है । बेशक वे मास्टर तारासिंह को ग़लत रास्ते पर ले जायें, उन को ग़लत आश्वासन दें, लेकिन पंजाब में उन का कोई नामलेवा पैदा नहीं हो सकता । (*Interruptions*).

जहां तक कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी का सवाल है, मेरे जो साथी मुझ से पहले बोले थे, वह हमारे ही ज़िले में हम को हरा कर कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के टिकट पर यहां आये थे और इसी तरह दो साथी कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के टिकट पर असेम्बली में हम को हरा कर आये, लेकिन वे लोग अब कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी से टूटते जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि चाहे पंजाब का सवाल हो, चाहे हिन्दुस्तान और चाइना का सवाल हो, उस पार्टी की सियासी समझ भारतीय या पंजाबी के नाते नहीं है ।

जैसा कि मैं कह रहा था, यहां पर लोक सभा में दस मेम्बर हैं, जिन को लोगों ने चुन कर यहां भेजा है । वे पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की कांग्रेस पार्टी के टिकट पर ज़रूर आये हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह से हमारे विरोधी भाई अपने हल्कों से हम को हरा कर आये हैं, उसी तरह ये लोग भी अपने हल्कों के नुमायंदे हैं और चुनाव जीत कर आये हैं । इन दस मेम्बरों में से एक भी भाई, जो कि सिख धर्म, मजहब, से ताल्लुक रखता है, पंजाबी सूबे का नामलेवा नहीं है । (*Interruptions*). आज की हालत में कम से कम इन दस भाइयों में एक भाई भी ऐसा नहीं है, जो कि पंजाबी सूबे की मांग करता हो । मुझे बतायें श्री अशोक मेहता और उन के हमायती कि किस तरह से पंजाबी सूबे की मांग कम्यूनल नहीं है । यह डिमांड सीधे तौर पर गुरुद्वारों से पैदा हुई है और गुरुद्वारों के चुनावों से पैदा हुई है ।

मैं अपने इन भाइयों का ध्यान एक और तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जाने दीजिये हमारे हिन्दी रिजन के इलाके को, छोड़ दीजिये कि हम क्या चाहते हैं । हम नौ मेम्बरों

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

ने लिख कर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को और देश को यह बताया है कि हरियाना के चुने हुए भाई यह चाहते हैं कि हम पंजाब का हिस्सा रहें और पंजाब मिला-जुला रहे, यह हमारी ख्वाहिश है । क्या मैं मास्टर तारासिंह और उन की मार्फत उन के हवारियों को यह बताऊं कि १९५६ में एक जमाना था, जब हमारे में से कुछ भाई इस ख्याल के थे कि दिल्ली को मिला कर कोई अलाहदा सूबा बनाया जाये, लेकिन पिछले पांच-छ : सालों में जिस ढंग से और जिस तरीके से गुरुद्वारों के जो चुनाव हुए और पंजाबी सूबे के नारे लगे, उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज हमारे यहां जो हमारे मुखालिफ़ हैं, जो कांग्रेस के खिलाफ़ हैं, वे दिल से चाहे यह चाहते हों कि कोई अलाहदा सूबा बने, लेकिन वे खुले तौर पर यह कहने का हौसला नहीं कर सकते कि हमारा सूबा अलाहदा कर दिया जाये ।

यही वजह है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सही तौर पर यह कहा है कि यह कम्यूनल डिमांड है और अगर कम्यूनल डिमांड हो, तो कुदरती तौर पर दूसरी-जातियों पर सीधा या टेढ़ा असर पड़ेगा । जो लोग हमारे खिलाफ़ हैं, जिन पर हमारा व्हिप नहीं चलता है, उन्होंने इस सिलसिले में आवाज नहीं उठाई । यहां पर व्हिप का जिक्र किया गया, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि व्हिप तो किसी पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी का एक सब से बड़ा गुण होता है । अगर कोई पार्टी व्हिप को मानती है, तो यह उस का गुण है । इन लोगों की तो कोई चलती नहीं है, कोई किसी की मानता नहीं है और इसी वजह से इन के पास कोई राज्य का शासन नहीं है और न ही ये टिक सकते हैं । सारे देश में जो हालत ये पैदा करना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं चलने दी जायगी । (*Interruptions*) इस बात को वे जितनी जल्दी समझ लें, उतना ही अच्छा है ।

अब मैं पंजाबी रिजन की तरफ आता हूं । पंजाबी रिजन की आबादी का ४४ फ़ीसदी हिन्दू हैं और एक एक हिन्दू पंजाबी सूबे की मांग के खिलाफ़ है । मैं मानता हूं कि गुरुद्वारों के इन्तज़ाम के लिये जो इलैक्शन का तरीका है, वह ग़लत है । श्री अशोक मेहता जो यह मानते हैं कि अगर पंजाबी सूबे की मांग को मान लिया गया, तो अकाली राजनीति से हट जायेंगे, यह भी ग़लत है । मैं मानता हूं कि अकाली गुरुद्वारों पर राज करने के लिये पैदा हुए थे—अकाली पार्टी का जन्म हुआ था गुरुद्वारों का इन्तज़ाम महन्तों से छीनने के लिये और जब तक गुरुद्वारों के इलैक्शन का यह तरीका रहेगा, तब तक अकाली राजनीति से हट नहीं सकते हैं, चाहे इस बारे में मास्टर तारासिंह १९५७ में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को यकीन दिलायें और चाहे १९६१ में श्री अशोक मेहता को यकीन दिलायें कि वे सियासी ज़िन्दगी से हट जायेंगे । जिस तरह मद्रास में मन्दिरों का इन्तज़ाम होता है, जब तक वैसा ही इन्तजाम पंजाब में गुरुद्वारों का नहीं किया जायेगा, उस वक्त तक पंजाब की आफ़त, जिस में दो करोड़ रुपये पिछले पांच सालों में खर्च हुए, नहीं हट सकती है ।

जिस इलैक्शन की वह दुहाई देते हैं, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि वह इलैक्शन गुरुद्वारों के इन्तज़ाम का था । इस साल ही नहीं, इससे पांच साल पहले भी जब चुनाव हुआ था, उस वक्त भी हम हारे थे । लेकिन चुनावों में हम १९५२ में भी जीते और १९५७ में भी जीते । उस की क्या वजह थी ? वजह यह है कि गुरुद्वारों के चुनावों में सिर्फ सिख वोटर थे और उन में से भी नैशनलिस्ट सिख भाइयों की राय को कटवा दिया गया, उन को राय का, मत का अधिकार नहीं था । लेकिन जिन लोगों को अधिकार था, उन में से ३३ फीसदी लोगों ने मास्टर तारासिंह के पंजाबी सूबे के नारे के खिलाफ राय दी । यहां यह कहा गया कि सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों सिख के

हाथ में पंजाब की बागडोर है, वह पंडित नेहरू जो हिन्दू हैं और उनके साथी जो हिन्दू हैं,उनके हाथ में इन गुरुद्वारों की चाबियां भी देने जा रहे हैं और नेहरू का परमिट होगा कि गुरुद्वारे में कौन दाखिल हो और किस वक्त दाखिल हो । अगर नैशनलिस्ट सिख गुरद्वारा इलैक्शंज में जीते तो कैसे जीते और अकाली जीते तो कैसे जीते, मैं चाहता हूं इस पर आप विचार करें । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर मंदिरों का भी कोई इलैक्शन हो रहा हो और वहां पर इस तरह का प्रचार किया जाए तो हमारे में से अगर बड़े से बड़ा आदमी भी इलैक्शन के लिए खड़ा हो जाए तो वह जरूर हारेगा । ३३ परसेंट सिखों की आबादी है । ५६ परसेंट का एक लिहाई लगाया जाए तो वह १८ परसेंट पंजाबी रीजन की आबादी का होता है । ४४ और १८, ६२ परसेंट हो जाते हैं । ६२ परसेंट आदमी पंजाबी रिजन के ऐसे हैं जो इस चीज के खिलाफ हैं । मेरे अनुमान के मुताबिक तो २५ से ३० परसेंट ही इसके हक में है । लेकिन उनके हिसाब से ६२ परसेंट आदमी पंजाबी रिजन के आज नहीं चाहते हैं कि पंजाबी सूबा बने ।

हमारे गोरे साहब ने गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र का सवाल उठाया है । मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां हालात बिल्कुल दूसरे थे, वहां के हालात पंजाब से बिल्कुल जुदा थे और उनका और पंजाब के हालात का कोई मुकाबला नहीं है । पंजाबी रिजन की ४० परसेंट से ज्यादा आबादी है जो यह चाहती है कि धर्म के नाम पर पंजाब की जबान पंजाबी हो । जहां तक सियासी लीडरों का ताल्लुक है मैंने अर्ज किया कि ६२ में से सिर्फ दस पंजाब असैम्बली के मैम्बरों ने मुश्किल से खुले तौर पर यह कहा है कि पंजाबी सूबा दिया जाए । इन हालात में मैं मुकर्जी साहब से तथा दूसरे कम्युनिस्ट साथियों से, जिन्होंने इस देश में पाकिस्तान बनवाया, पंजाब का पार्टिशन कराया, अपने सूबे का पार्टिशन कराया, जो बोर्डर के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान के हितों के खिलाफ अपनी राय देते हैं और चीन के साथ मेल दिखाते हैं, पूछना चाहता हूं कि वे क्या चाहते हैं ? क्या वे पंजाब के अन्दर फिर से खूनरेजी कराना चाहते हैं । मास्टर तारासिंह जो २५ परसेंट या ३० परसेंट आदमियों के नेता हैं पंजाबी रिजन के, उनको वह अगर नेता मानते हैं तो मानें । मैं तो उनसे यही प्रार्थना करता हूं और भगवान से यही प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह उनको सद्बुद्धि दे और वह अपनी भूखहड़ताल को तोड़ दें और इस तरह से जब मैं कहता हूं तो इसकी वजह यह है कि यह चीज बिल्कुल गलत है, सिख धर्म के खिलाफ है, सिख गुरद्वारों की जो रवायात हैं, उनके खिलाफ है और साथ ही साथ सिखों के हितों के खिलाफ है, पंजाब के हितों के खिलाफ है । हो सकता है कि कुछ भाई जो उनके चारों तरफ फिरते हैं वे यह स्वपन देखते हों कि शायद पंजाब के अन्दर वे मुख्य मंत्री बन जायेंगे या वजीर बन जायेंगे । मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब के अन्दर वह दिन कभी नहीं आएगा जब कि उनके ये स्वपन पूरे होंगे फिर चाहे वे कम्युनिस्ट भाई हों या प्रजा सोशलिस्ट भाई हों या कोई और हों और बेशक उनके साथ हाथ मिलाते रहें उनको वह दिन देखना नसीब नहीं होगा । अगर सारे पंजाब को लिया जाए तो २० परसेंट क्या १९ परसेंट आदमी भी आपको ऐसे नहीं मिलेंगे तो पंजाब का पार्टिशन चाहते हों ।

कुछ लोगों ने इसी बात पर आपत्ति की है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कैसे यह कहा कि पंजाबी पंजाब की प्रिडामिनेंट लैंगुएज है । मैं जानता हूं कि सैंसस के दौरान में हिन्दू गो वे घरों में पंजाबी बोलते हैं, लेकिन उनमें से कइयों ने अपनी जबान हिन्दी लिखाई है । मेरी उनके साथ हमदर्दी भी हो सकती है और अफसोस भी हो सकता है । लेकिन एक बात सही है कि पंजाब में जो पंजाबी रिजन है और जिसकी आबादी साढ़े एक करोड़ २० लाख के करीब है, उसकी

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

सरकारी जबान पंजाबी है और जो मेरा इलाका है और जो दूसरी भाषा बोलता है उसकी आबादी ८० लाख है, उसकी भाषा १ करोड़ २० लाख के मुकाबले में कैसे प्रिडोमिनेंट हो सकती है यह सीधा सा सवाल है। हमारे में से कुछ साथी हैं जिनकी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई है और कुछ भाई हैं जो आज रोहतक में एक दूसरा मोर्चा लगाने की फिक्र में हैं। मैं अर्ज करूं कि पहले अकाली मोर्चे के अन्दर दस हजार आदमी जेल गये थे और जब हिन्दी वालों ने रोहतक में मोर्चा लगाया तो कहा कि जब तक तेरह हजार आदमी जेल नहीं जायेंगे तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार हिन्दुओं की बात को नहीं सुनेगी और सिखों के आगे हथियार डाल देगी। मैं जानता हूं कि क्या हुआ है। चक्रवर्ती साहब ने भूख हड़ताल की नई दिल्ली के अन्दर तो उनके खिलाफ कौन बैठे भूख हड़ताल करने, यह मैं आपको बताता हूं। दो साधु बैठे भूख हड़ताल पर, एक आदमी वह जो कांग्रेस की मूवमेंट में जेल गए थे और दूसरे आदमी रोहतक जिले के जाट जिनका पंजाबी सूबा बनने पर कोई असर नहीं हो सकता था। इसी तरह से आज मास्टर तारासिंह के खिलाफ भूख हड़ताल करने पर दो आदमी बैठे हुए हैं और दोनों स्वामी हैं, साधू हैं, आर्य-समाजी हैं। लेकिन जन्म से वे भी जाट हैं, एक रोहतक जिले के और दूसरे करनाल जिले के।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनके दिमाग में कोई परेशानी नहीं है इससे कि पंजाबी सूबा बनता है या दिल्ली का सूबा बनता है।

अब इसका हल क्या है ? इसका हल वही है जो मैंने कांस्टिट्यूएंट असैम्बली के सामने पेश किया था। पंजाब के साथ नई दिल्ली को छोड़ करके दिल्ली का इलाका जोड़ दिया जाए क्योंकि दिल्ली की जो आज आबादी है उसका ५० फी सदी नहीं बल्कि ६० फी सदी हिस्सा पंजाबी है। नई दिल्ली को छोड़ करके बाकी दिल्ली को पंजाब के साथ मिला दिया जाए। हिमाचल वाले जब तक न चाहें तब तक उनको पंजाब के साथ न मिलाया जाए। और अगर वह राजी हों तो उनको भी पंजाब के साथ जोड़ दिया जाये। यह एक सही हल होगा और इससे पंजाब जो पहले से ही सभी प्रान्तों से आगे चलता आ रहा है, आगे से भी आगे चलता रहेगा और उसकी और भी तेजी से तरक्की होती रहेगी।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी सलाह थी कि इस विवाद में गर्मी न आने पाए लेकिन गर्मी लाई गई और मैं समझता हूं जान बूझ कर लाई गई। हम देखते हैं कि इस मसले को हल करने में शुरू से ही कुछ गलतियां की गई हैं और गलती को अगर और आगे बढ़ाया गया और पंजाबी सूबा बना दिया गया तो भी समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

हम याद करें सन् १९५० को जबकि विधान निर्मात परिषद ने पंजाबी बोली को पंजाबी भाषा स्वीकार करके कांस्टीट्यूशन में उसको स्थान दे दिया था और चौदहवीं भाषा इसको बना दिया था। असल में गलती वहां से शुरू होती है। अगर गलती शुरू हो जाती है तब फिर आज यह कह कर उसको टाला नहीं जा सकता है कि हम पंजाबी को एक भाषा नहीं मानेंगे। मैं मानता हूं कि पंजाब के बहुत बड़े हिस्से की भाषा पंजाबी है। जब उनकी भाषा पंजाबी है तब श्री रणबीर सिंह जी या दूसरे हिन्दू यह कहें कि जनगणना में उन्होंने यह लिखाया है कि उनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी है पंजाबी नहीं तो मैं समझता हूं यह बहुत ही गलत दृष्टिकोण है। सारी समस्या को हिन्दू और सिख की समस्या समझ कर हल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है .....

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : हरियाना की भाषा पंजाबी नहीं, हिन्दी है ।

श्री हजारा सिंह : पंजाबी न हो लेकिन जब हिन्दू अपनी मातृभाषा हिन्दी होने के नाते चाहते हैं कि सारे भारत वर्ष में हिन्दी चले लेकिन यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं कि हम पंजाबी को सीख लें तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत बड़ी गलती है और यह गलती हिन्दुओं से शुरू होती है । अगर हिन्दू गलती करते हैं और अल्पमत वाले यह कहते हैं कि हमें परेशान होना पड़ता है और चाहते हैं कि पंजाबी सूबा बने, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वे बदले की भावना से यह चीज चाहते हैं ।

मैं मानता हूं कि पंजाब की समस्या का हल पंजाबी सूबा नहीं है । पंजाबी सूबा देकर हिन्दुस्तान में इस समस्या को और भी उलझा दिया जायेगा । हमने बार बार निवेदन किया है और आज फिर निवेदन करना चाहते हैं उन लोगों से जो भूख हड़ताल किये बैठे हैं कि उनका भूख हड़ताल करना गलत है । मास्टर तारासिंह ने जो भूख हड़ताल कर रखी है वह गलत है और मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अपने चालीस साल के राजनीतिक तथा धार्मिक जीवन में उन्होंने जो शक्ति ग्रहण की है, उसको वे बरबाद न होने दें, हिन्दुस्तान के सामने और भी बहुत सी बड़ी समस्यायें हैं और उन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए वे आगे आयें । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि उनका पंजाबी सूबा प्राप्त करने के लिए भूख हड़ताल करना गलत है । स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द और योगिराज सूर्यदेव का भूख हड़ताल करना और भी ज्यादा बड़ी गलती है । सिर्फ इसलिये कि मास्टर तारा सिंह भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं इसलिए हिन्दुओं में से भी कुछ को भूख हड़ताल करनी चाहिये, इससे और बड़ी गलती दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है । ऐसा करके हिन्दू-सिख भावना को और भी भड़काया जा रहा है ।

मैं मानता हूं कि पंजाबी सूबे की जो मांग है वह आज एक गलत मांग है और शायद आगे चल कर एक सिख राज्य की मांग वह बन जाए । लेकिन उसका विरोध करने के जो तरीके निकाले जा रहे हैं, वे तरीके भी बहुत गलत हैं और उन तरीकों के रहते हम सिखों को और कम से कम अकालियों को यह विश्वास नहीं दिला सकते कि तुम्हारे साथ न्याय किया जाएगा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पिछले १५ सालों के अन्दर, खास तौर से इन १३ सालों के अन्दर जब कि देश के अन्दर यही सरकार रही है कुर्सियों पर, उस ने मास्टर तारा सिंह और अकालियों के साथ कौन सा व्यवहार किया है ? माना कि मास्टर तारा सिंह गलत बातें भी कहते रहे, लेकिन गलत बातें कहते रहे तो भी उनको पूरा करने के लिए विश्वास क्यों दिलाया गया, आश्वासन क्यों दिलाया गया ? एक तरफ आप आश्वासन दिलाते हैं और उसे पूरा नहीं करते हैं, इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि वे समझते हैं कि उनके साथ सब कुछ धोखा किया जा रहा है । लेकिन इस संसद के द्वारा मैं उन लोगों से, जो कि भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह तरीका समस्या को हल करने का नहीं है । मैं अपने डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब की इस राय से पूर्णतया सहमत हूं कि राजनीतिक प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिये कभी भूख हड़ताल नहीं करनी चाहिये, । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की सभी सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि इस बात के गवाह हैं कि पिछले सवा चार सालों में, भले छोटी शक्ति के मुताबिक सही, हमने हिन्दुस्तान की सरकारों के खिलाफ सत्याग्रह किये हैं, जेलों में गये हैं, इस सरकार की नीतियों का विरोध किया है। लेकिन हम आज यहां पर यह घोषणा करने के लिये तैयार हैं कि राजनीतिक समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये हम कभी भी भूख हड़ताल का सहारा नहीं लेंगे । कोई नहीं कह सकता कि

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

हम से अधिक विरोधी इस सरकार का कोई और होगा । हम मानते हैं कि यह सरकार असफल सरकार है, निकम्मी सरकार है और इस सरकार को पलटा जाना चाहिये, लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार को पलटने के लिये भी मैं कभी भूख हड़ताल का सहारा नहीं लूंगा । मैं मानता हूं कि राजनीतिक प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिये कभी भूख हड़ताल का सहारा नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये । इसके लिये हम जन शक्ति को जगायें । जब मास्टर तारा सिंह के साथ जन शक्ति है, या हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे लोग हो सकते हैं, जिनके साथ जन शक्ति हो, तब फिर वे भूख हड़ताल का सहारा लें, यह मैं समझता हूं कि एक कमजोर अस्त्र है और वे इस अस्त्र को जितनी जल्दी छोड़ दें उतना वह उनके लिये अच्छा होगा, पंजाब के लिये अच्छा होगा और देश के लिये अच्छा होगा ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब की समस्या का असली हल यह होगा कि वे सिख जो पंजाब में रहते हैं, मान लें कि अब जिस भाषा को हमने माना हुआ है, अर्थात् हिन्दी, वही गुरुओं की भाषा थी, पंजाबी तो उनकी बोली थी । इसी तरह से हमारे यहां ब्रज भाषा है, इसी तरह से छत्तीसगढ़ी है, इसी तरह से भोजपुरी है, इसी तरह से मैथिलि है, यह सारी की सारी हिन्दी की रूपान्तर हैं । अगर हम इन बोलियों को भाषा मानना शुरू कर दें तो हो सकता है कि आज से दस या बीस या पचास साल पश्चात् वे भी अलग भाषायें बन जायें और शुरू में जो गलती हुई थी भाषाओं के अनुसार विभाजन की, वह जोर पकड़ जाये । तो हर पंजाबी का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उन लोगों के दिमाग में यह भावना न पैदा होने दें कि हमारा और हिन्दी का झगड़ा है, हिन्दी और जो हिन्दुस्तान की अन्य भाषायें हैं उनका कोई झगड़ा नहीं हो सकता । जिन लोगों ने पंजाब के अन्दर हिन्दी रक्षा समिति के नाम से हिन्दी के हितों की रक्षा के लिये आन्दोलन चलायें हैं, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जितनी कुसेवा, जितनी हानि उन्होंने हिन्दी के हितों की है, उतना हिन्दी के हितों की कुसेवा और किसी हिन्दुस्तान के निवासी ने नहीं की । हिन्दी रक्षा समिति की ओर से आन्दोलन चलाये जाते हैं, सारे देश के लोग इकट्ठा कर के जेलों में भेजे जाते हैं । उसी तरह से आज या इससे पहले जो अकाली आन्दोलन चलाये गये उनके लिये सारे देश से पैसा इकट्ठा हो कर आता है और पंजाब के अन्दर उनके द्वारा आन्दोलन चलाया जाता है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सारा दृष्टिकोण गलत है यह सारे काम काज चलाये जाते हैं अंग्रेजी भाषा के द्वारा । जो पंजाबी भाषायी आन्दोलन चला वह अंग्रेजी द्वारा चला, हिन्दी रक्षा समिति द्वारा जो आन्दोलन चला वह अंग्रेजी द्वारा चला । आश्चर्य की बात है कि हम इस स्थिति में पहुंचा दिये गये हैं कि गुरुद्वारों पर, जिन दिनों यह आन्दोलन चल रहा था, उन दिनों कितने आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए यह पंजाबी भाषा में लिखा होता था, अंग्रेजी में लिखा होता था, लेकिन जिसको सरकारी भाषा कहा जाता है, या देश के पैमाने पर एक तरह से जिस को राष्ट्र भाषा कहा जाता है, उस में वह नहीं लिखा जाता था । मैं मानता हूं कि इसके लिये पंजाब के हिन्दू भी जिम्मेदार हैं । पंजाब के हिन्दुओं ने जो लोग अकाली या सिख हैं उनके दिमाग में एक तरह से यह भावना पैदा कर दी है कि वे पंजाबी भाषा को सहन करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । इस समस्या का हल यह है कि पंजाब के हिन्दू यह मान लें कि इस छोटे से इलाके में वे दोनों भाषाओं को सीखेंगे । यदि वे दोनों भाषाओं को पंजाब में नहीं सीख सकते तो जो लोग तमिल भाषी हैं, जो लोग मलयालम भाषी हैं या जो दूसरी भाषायें हैं

जो कि संस्कृत से नहीं निकली हैं, उन के भाषाभाषी हैं, उन को हम कैसे विश्वास दिला सकते हैं कि उन के साथ न्याय करेंगे ? इसलिये हम पंजाबी को उसी शक्ल में छोड़ें । हम मानें कि पंजाबी का एक दर्जा है और उस का जो दर्जा आज है उस पर वह रहेगी । यह शिकायत करना न शुरू कर दें, ऐसा चिल्लाना न शुरू कर दें, जिस को आज पंजाबी रीजन कहा जाता है उस के रहने वाले भले ही अपने घर में पंजाबी बोलते हों, लेकिन यह कहना न शुरू कर दें कि उन की मातृ भाषा पंजाबी नहीं है, हिन्दी है । जो भी हमारे पंजाबी भाई पंजाब के उस हिस्से में से आये है जो कि हमारे हिस्से में नहीं रहा, हिन्दुस्तान में न हो कर पाकिस्तान में है, वे अपने घरों में पंजाबी ही बोलते है उत्तर प्रदेश में, हिन्दी नहीं बोलते हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि जब पार्टिशन के १३ सालों के बाद भी वे पंजाबी भाषा को अपनी भाषा मानते हैं, मातृ भाषा मानते हैं, तो कौन सी दिक्कत आती है उन हिन्दू भाइयों को जो कि पंजाबी रीजन में रहते हैं, यह मानने में कि हमारी भाषा पंजाबी है और हम उसे स्वीकार करेंगे ।

अगर यह दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाये तो मैं मानता हूं कि सारी समस्या हल हो जायेगी । दुर्भाग्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के द्वारा इस तरह की गलत नीतियां बनाई जाती हैं जिस से कि समस्यायें कभी हल नहीं होती । हमेशा समस्या को उलझाने की कोशिश की जायेगी । कभी मौलिक रूप से उस का हल सोचने की बात नहीं की जायेगी ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि वे सभी लोग जो भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं वे इस को छोड़ देंगे और सभी राजनीतिक दल इस बात की घोषणा करेंगे कि राजनीतिक प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिये वे कभी भी भूख हड़ताल का सहारा इस देश में नहीं लेंगे । वे इस बात से अपने को बांधेंगे कि भले ही कितने ही विरुद्ध हों किसी चीज के, लेकिन राजनीतिक प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिये वे भूख हड़ताल का सहारा नहीं लेंगे और यह कोशिश करेंगे कि वे हर एक भाषा के प्रति प्रेम रखें । जैसा मैं ने कहा हिन्दी का तो कभी द्रोह हो ही नहीं सकता किसी देशी भाषा से । अगर हिन्दी का द्रोह हो सकता है तो वह अंग्रेजी से है । जब तक सारा काम अंग्रेजी द्वारा चलेगा तब तक पंजाबी हिन्दी का झगड़ा चलता रहेगा, दूसरी भाषाओं का झगड़ा चलता रहेगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री मान लें कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान से अंग्रेजी नहीं जाती है तब तक लगातार इस तरह के झगड़े कराये जायेंगे और लगातार हमारे सूबों का बटवारा होगा । जब तक यह झगड़ा चलता रहेगा तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी । इस लिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में जिन्होंने भूख हड़ताल कर रखी है वे उस को वापस लेंगे । पंजाब की जो स्थिति है उस में यह आश्वासन दिया जाना चाहिये कि पंजाबी भाषा को कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा, लेकिन पंजाब का और विभाजन मुल्क के हित में नहीं है, सिखों के हित में नहीं है, पंजाब के हित में नहीं है । पंजाब का विभाजन यदि इस प्रकार से मान लिया गया तो हम इस चीज को रोक नहीं सकते कि आज नहीं तो १०, २० या २५ साल बाद जितनी बोलियां हिन्दी की रूपान्तर हैं वे भाषा बनें । पंजाबी भाषा का अलग राज्य बनाने से देश की एकता कायम नहीं होगी । मैं देश की एकता को सर्वोपरि मानता हूं । अगर देश की एकता नहीं रहती है तो देश के हिन्दू, सिख, ईसाई और मुसलमान कहीं के नहीं रहेंगे ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतवर्ष के इतिहास में सब से बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दिन वह था जिस दिन भाषावार प्रान्त बनाने का निर्णय किया गया, दूसरा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दिन वह था जिस दिन श्री रामुलु के देहावसान के बाद आन्ध्र प्रदेश का निर्माण हुआ, तीसरा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दिन भारतवर्ष के इतिहास में वह था जब कि हम इतने बड़े आन्दोलनों में

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

पहले तो दृढ़तापूर्वक यह कहते रहे कि गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र का निर्माण नहीं होगा, लेकिन फिर गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र का निर्माण किया । अब ही फिर जब कांग्रेस महा समिति का अधिवेशन पूना में हुआ, उस समय हमारे देश के जो उच्च कोटि के कुछ नेता थे उन्होंने निर्णय लिया कि आज के पश्चात् भाषावार प्रान्त बनाने के अध्याय में अन्तिम रेखा खींची जा रही है, लेकिन फिर परिस्थितियों से विवश हो कर कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के लिये नागा प्रदेश की घोषणा की । इन सारी बातों का दुष्परिणाम यह हुआ कि मास्टर तारा सिंह आज यह कहते हैं कि अगर नागा प्रदेश बन सकता है तो पंजाबी सूबा क्यों नहीं बन सकता है ।

18·18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को पुष्ट करने के लिये संक्षेप में दृढ़ भाषा में यह प्रारम्भ में कहना चाहता हूं कि मास्टर तारा सिंह का नारा पंजाबी सूबा बनाने के लिये केवल भाषायी नारा नहीं है साम्प्रदायिक है । सन् १९४६ में जो ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट का एक कैबिनेट मिशन यहां पर आया था उस समय अकाली पार्टी की ओर से जो मेमोरैन्डम दिया गया था उस के शब्दों को पढ़ कर मैं सुनाना चाहता हूं । अकाली पार्टी ने ब्रिटिश कैबिनेट मिशन को यह लिख कर दिया :

"The Sikhs have as good a claim for an independent Sikh State as the Musalmans. The claim for a Muslim Pakistan should not be conceded without at the same time conceding the claim for an independen sovereign State for the Sikhs"

"In 1947, speaking at the All-Parties Conference held at Rawalpindi, Giani Kartar Singh said:

"The Sikhs should be allowed to form an independent State of their own in North India."

In a statement published in the Press on April 4, 1946, Master Tara Singh declared:

"We want a Sikh State in United India. Such a State will belong to the Sikh Panth"

On June 19, 1947, a declaration was made on behalf of the Akali Party in a public meeting at Amritsar to the following effect:

"The Sikhs have demanded and they reiterate that they should get East Punjab as a Sikh State."

इन शब्दों को सुनाने का मेरा केवल मात्र अभिप्राय यह है कि जो लोग यहां आ कर पंजाबी सूबे की मांग को भाषायी मांग कहते हैं उनके मस्तिष्क से यह बात निकल जानी चाहिये ।

एक बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से भारत सरकार को कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जिस समय भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्री सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल ५ मार्च, १९४९, को पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में दीक्षान्त भाषण देने गये थे उस समय उन्हें वहां डाक्टरेट की आनरेरी डिग्री भी दी गयी । सरदार पटेल ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि मैं डाक्टरेट की डिग्री लेने नहीं आया हूं अपितु इस बहाने आप सब से दो शब्द कहने आया हूं । मैं आज गवर्नमेंट को उस पुस्तक में से जो कि गवर्नमेंट की ही पबलीकेशन है और जिसमें सरदार पटेल का वह पूरा भाषण छपा है, कुछ शब्द पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं ताकि उस व्यक्ति के शब्दों से सरकार अपना मार्ग साफ कर सके, जिसने सन् १९४९ में पंजाबी सूबे के सम्बन्ध में ये शब्द कहे थे :

"विभाजन का जख्म हिन्दुस्तान के शरीर पर बहुत गहरा लगा । अब

हालत यह है कि जख्म से खून आना तो बन्द हो गया है लेकिन जख्म ठीक नहीं हुआ । पहला काम यह होना चाहिए कि नया खून न निकले फिर आहिस्ता आहिस्ता जख्म ठीक हो जायेगा, पर हैरानी है कि मा० तारासिंह उस जख्म पर ठोकर लगा रहे हैं । इससे तो जख्म में फिर से खून बहने लग जायेगा ।"

सरदार पटेल ने अपने भाषण में उन सिखों से जो पंजाब का पृथक राज्य चाहते थे और जिन की ओर से मास्टर तारा सिंह यह मांग कर रहे थे, कहा था :

"मैं पूछता हूं कि सिख आखिर कहां से आये ? वह पहले कौन थे और वह हम से क्यों अलग होना चाहते हैं ? हमारी कमजोरी में भी आपने बहादुरी से काम किया । बहुत अच्छा किया लेकिन अब तलवार का जमाना नहीं है, अब कहीं दुनिया में तलवार नहीं चलती । हमारी फौज में जितने आफीसर हैं उन में से सब से ज्यादा आपकी कौम के हैं । हम ने जानबूझ कर उन्हें रखा है । छोटी सी कौम के हाथ में हम ने अपनी तलवार दे दी क्योंकि आपकी तलवार पर हमें पूरा भरोसा है । आज के जमाने में कोई कौम यह दावा नहीं कर सकती कि वही मार्शल है । वह दिन चले गये जब इस तरह की बातें सोची जाती थीं ।"

लेकिन जो विशेष बात मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता था वह यह है कि सरदार पटेल ने अपने भाषण में पंजाब के सिखों से अपील की थी कि वे मास्टर तारासिंह को समझाएं कि वह इस प्रकार का कदम न उठायें । अन्त में उन्होंने एक बात अपनी गद्दी के उत्तराधिकारी के लिए कही थी । उन के उन शब्दों को मैं यहां बाल बुझ कर कोट करना चाहता हूं । सरदार पटेल ने मास्टर तारा सिंह की गिरफ्तारी के सम्बन्ध में बहुत दुःख प्रकट किया था । मास्टर तारा सिंह की गिरफ्तारी पर सरदार पटेल ने कहा :

"मैं ने अपने हाथ से मास्टर तारा सिंह को जेल भेजा है जिसका मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ, लेकिन मेरी जगह पर जो कोई भी आयेगा वह भी यही करेगा । अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करेगा तो मुल्क तबाह हो जायेगा ।"

ये सरदार पटेल के अपने शब्द हैं जो उन्होंने सन् १९४९ में कहे थे । मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह भी यहां पर सरदार पटेल की गद्दी के उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में बैठे हुए हैं अतः इन शब्दों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने दायित्व को निभायें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे आज्ञा दीजिये कि इन शब्दों को कहूं कि पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों ने भी सावधानी से अपना काम नहीं किया कि जैसे एक बार पहले पंजाब की परिस्थिति को संभालने के लिये मास्टर तारासिंह को यथासमय गिरफ्तार किया था, उसी तरह जब मास्टर जी ने ऐलान किया था कि १५ अगस्त से मेरा अनशन शुरू होने जा रहा है, उस समय उनको गिरफ्तार कर लेना चाहिए था ।

अभी चौधरी रणवीर सिंह ने कहा कि पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने गुरुद्वारों के इलैक्शनों में भाग लिया । मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसा कर के उन्हों ने कोई बुद्धिमत्ता का काम किया । यह सब से बड़ी नासमझी की बात हुई कि पंजाब के जिम्मेवार मिनिस्टरों ने गुरुद्वारों के इलैक्शनों में हाथ बंटाया । उन्हें इन से दूर रहना चाहिये था । यह समझदारी का काम नहीं हुआ ।

पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री का यह कर्तव्य था कि जैसे ही मास्टर तारा सिंह ने अनशन का

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

ऐलान किया था, उन को पंजाब की स्थिति को संभालने के लिये मास्टर तारासिंह गिरफ्तार कर लेना चाहिये था । कल प्रधान मंत्री जी हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ कर विदेश जा रहे हैं । अगर कल शाम तक मास्टर तारा सिंह का अनशन समाप्त न हुआ तो उन के दिल में इस का दुःख रहेगा और वे इस दुःख को लेकर बाहर जायेंगे । पर इस की जिम्मेवारी से पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों नहीं बच सकते । जिस समय मास्टर तारा सिंह ने अनशन का ऐलान किया था अगर उसी समय उन को अरेस्ट कर लिया जाता तो आज देश में यह परिस्थिति पैदा नहीं हो सकती थी, इस प्रकार का दूषित वातावरण नहीं हो सकता था ।

एक बात और मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं । कल यहां के कुछ हिन्दू नेता मास्टर तारा सिंह से मिलने गये थे और उन से कहा कि हम आप से हिन्दुओं की ओर से आग्रह करते हैं कि आप अपना अनशन त्याग करें ताकि देश में हिन्दू और सिखों में तनाव का वातावरण पैदा न हो । कल उस समय जो कुछ मास्टर तारा सिंह ने उन नेताओं से कहा वह आज समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है । उन्हों ने एक बात तो यह कही कि मेरे अनशन को तोड़ने का एक बहुत बड़ा आधार तो यह हो सकता है कि पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति का शासन हो जाये । उन्हों ने कहा कि यह जो मिनिस्ट्री है यह परेशानी पैदा करती रहती है और कहीं न कहीं पर छेड़छाड़ बनाये रहती है । मैं नहीं समझता कि मास्टर तारा सिंह के इस कथन में वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में कहां तक गम्भीरता है । एक समय ऐसा था जब कि मैं ने स्वयं इस प्रकार की मांग की थी, लेकिन आज की परिस्थितियां कह रही हैं कि यह ऐसा समय नहीं है जब कि पंजाब की गवर्नमेंट को जरा सा भी हिलाया जाये । इस समय तो पंजाब की गवर्नमेंट को ज्यों का त्यों रखना चाहिये ।

लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक बात जो मास्टर तारा सिंह ने उन हिन्दू लीडरों से कही वह यह थी कि आज गवर्नमेंट हिन्दुओं के हाथ में खेल रही है ।

आप हाई पावर कमीशन बनाने जा रहे हैं बनायें और पूरी जांच दोनों ओर करें । मुझे शायद इन शब्दों को दोहराने की जरूरत आज न होती, लेकिन उधर से जो चेलैंज फेंका गया है इसलिये मुझे ये शब्द आप को सुनाने पड़ रहे हैं कि पंजाब में सिखों की संख्या केवल ३० प्रतिशत है पर आप देखें कि उस को देखते हुए उन को कितना अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व वहां हर क्षेत्र में मिला हुआ है । मुझे पता नहीं कि इस से और कितना ज्यादा प्रतिनिधित्व मास्टर तारासिंह चाहते है । मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं लेकिन इन को विस्तार से सुनाने के लिये मेरे पास समय नहीं है । कुछ मोटी मोटी बातें मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं । पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर सिख, पंजाब असेम्बली के स्पीकर सिख, चेयरमैन पंजाब काउंसिल सिख, चेयरमैन पबलिक सरविस कमिशन सिख, जो दो मिनिस्टर पंजाब का प्रतिनिधित्व सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट में करते हैं वे दोनों सिख, और हमारे डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब सिख । इस के अलावा पंजाब के आई० जी० पुलिस सिख, डी० आई० जी० सी० आई० डी० सिख ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री जी से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं । आज पंजाब की जनता में एक क्षोभ व्याप्त है कि क्या कारण हैं जब पंजाब का प्रतिनिधित्व सेंटर में दो सिख मंत्री कर रहे हैं, जिन में एक कैबिनेट रैंक के हैं और दूसरे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं, तो वे आज तक क्यों मौन बैठे हैं । पंजाब की जनता में इस बात पर सन्देह फैला हुआ है । मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने भाषण में इस का भी स्पष्टीकरण करें ।

एक बात और कह कर मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं । विशेषत: मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समय जब कि इस प्रकार का वातावरण विषाक्त हो गया है कुछ लोग अपनी अहमियत और महत्व दिखाने में लगे हैं । और वे एक विशेष प्रकार का पार्ट अदा कर रहे हैं । आप के पास ऐसे लोग भी आये होंगे जो कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दी क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधि हैं, हम हरियाना के प्रतिनिधि हैं । और साथ ही यह भी कहते हैं कि मास्टर तारासिंह की डिमांड ठीक है और रीजनल कमेटीज को सब-लेजिस्लेचर्स के अधिकार दे दिये जायें । ये वही लोग हैं जिन्हों ने कल परसों हरियाना प्रान्त का नारा लगाया था, और बाद में जिन्हों ने दिल्ली प्रान्त के एक नेता के साथ मिल कर महा दिल्ली प्रान्त बनाने का नारा लगाया था । ये तथाकथित नेता हरियाना का, गुड़गांव का, करनाल का, रोहतक का या हिसार और महेन्द्रगढ़ का कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते लेकिन एक हल्का वातावरण पैदा करते हैं ।

अन्त में एक और भी बात कह कर मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करता हूं और वह यह है कि आप एक बात गम्भीरता के साथ सोच लीजिए । मास्टर तारा सिंह ने अनशन किया है और उनके अनशन के सम्बन्ध में मेरी हार्दिक अभिलाषा भी है कि उनका देहावसान किसी प्रकार नहीं नहीं होना चाहिए । परमात्मा उनको दीर्घायु प्रदान करे । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी ऐसा उचित वातावरण पैदा करें कि जिससे उनका अनशन समाप्त हो जाए । इससे अच्छी कोई बात नहीं हो सकती । लेकिन एक बात ध्यान में रखें कि मास्टर तारा सिंह का अनशन छुड़ाने का वातावरण बनाते समय अगर दुर्भाग्य से कहीं स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द जी या योगिराज सूर्यदेव का देहावसान हो गया तो बड़ा अनिष्ट हो जायेगा, क्योंकि आप कल्पना नहीं कर सकते कि स्वामीजी के पीछे देश का कितना बड़ा बहुमत है । दिल्ली के बगल के जो इलाके हैं उनके बहुत से नौजवान हर घर में से एक या दो मिलिटरी में काम करते हैं । जब से उनके कानों में यह खबर पड़ी है कि स्वामी जी पंजाब की सुरक्षा के लिए अपने प्राणों की बाजी लगाए हुए हैं तब से उनके मनों में उथल पुथल पैदा हो गयी है । आपका यह कर्तव्य है कि दोनों ओर समदृष्टि से सोचें अंत में यह कहकर मैं अपना स्थान लेता हूं कि अच्छा हो अगर सुबह का भुला शाम को घर आ जाए ।

आपने बहुत बड़ी भूल उस समय की जब भाषावार प्रान्त बनाने का निर्णय लिया । आज समय है कि उस भूल को आप सुधार लें । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह अकाली आन्दोलन अपने प्रकार का कोई अन्तिम आन्दोलन नहीं है । अगर इसमें कुछ भी सफलता उन्हें हो जाती है, अगर इसमें आपकी ओर से कुछ भी ढिलाई हो जाती है तो कल विदर्भ तैयार है, मिथिलावालों का आन्दोलन तैयार है, झारखंड वालों का आन्दोलन तैयार है और फिर भी न जाने कितने तैयार हैं । अगर इन सारी बातों को रोकना है तो वह एक ही प्रकार हो सकता है कि देश में संघीय शासन की स्थापना की जाएगा, देश को चार छै क्षेत्रों में बांट दिया जाए और प्रान्तों की चारदीवारी को समाप्त किया जाए ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मैं एक दो जरूरी बातें कहना चाहता हूं ।

उपसभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जाएं । अब वक्त नहीं है । आर्डर, आर्डर ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : आप पंजाब में खून बहाना चाहते हैं और जो मैं खुनह की बात कहना चाहता हूं उसको आप सुनना नहीं चाहते । खून खच्चर के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जिम्मेवार होंगे ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday in the forenoon I made a statement in this House about recent developments in regard to the Punjab situation. I welcome this discussion in the House on that statement and surrounding facts. I shall frankly say that at first I was not very anxious to have a prolonged discussion here because behind these facts lie other facts and I was simply afraid that in the excitement of the moment some hon. Members may say something which might hurt others and hurt not only people here but hurt people outside. Because, this subject has drawn a great deal of attention—and rightly so—not only in Punjab where it was inevitable but elsewhere also and it has to be tackled with some care because, whether we want to or not, it cannot be easily dealt with by reason and logic alone. There is a tremendous deal of sentiment, even passion attached to it, as it does when large numbers of people are moved by anything. And when passions are excited, then words have to be chosen with some care lest they may further increase those passions and cause hurt to people, though it does not help in the solution of any problem.

Now, Sir, in my statement yesterday, I stated briefly, I hope concisely, some of the reasons that were before me in rejecting the request or demand for a further division of the Punjab in the name of Punjabi Suba. This subject, in a sense, has been before us for a number of years. Some hon. Members have gone back to pre-Independence days. I do not want to go back to past history. It was before us about five years ago, just before the last general elections came up and as a result something happened later the regional formula was devised and so on and so forth. It has been intimately before me, occupying my mind almost daily for the last year or eleven months or so. I have given to it such thought as I was capable of doing. I have naturally been constantly consulting my colleagues here in the Central Government, in the Punjab Government and our other important colleagues from other parts of India. So, whatever has been done, has been done after the closest consultation and a great deal of thought had been given to it not only because there were some principles involved but even more, as one must, because we had to think of the possible consequences of every decision that we might take. It is all very well for some hon. Members opposite to talk of high principles. I am prepared to discuss those high principles with them in so far as they might apply but whatever principle you may follow, you have to think of the consequences of that when you have to deal with human beings, large numbers of human beings, who could be roused to passion. So, we have thought of the consequences a great deal and the decisions we arrive at are after giving thought to every possible consequence. I cannot talk of the distant future but I cannot see, myself, any possibility arising, any consequence arising—which will make us change this decision.

Now, Sir, we have been discussing this matter here and sometimes it is not surprising that there was a little excitement in the course of the discussion. I am not complaining of that. But there is a rather interesting fact emerging from this discussion here; that out of, I think, fourteen hon. Members who have spoken on the subject, three hon. Members gave their support to the principle of the formation of the Punjabi Suba. They had of course every right to express their opinion. But it is still interesting to note that out of hundreds of hon. Members present here, no Member coming from Punjab or near Punjab—any neighbouring province or State—no Sikh or semi-Sikh has supported this demand for a Punjabi Suba. In fact, they have objected to it strongly for various reasons which they gave. Those who supported this demand—they had every right to do so and I do not challenge them—nevertheless came from places far away from the Punjab. I say so be-

cause this indicates to me that their knowledge of what Punjab is and what is happening there appears to be very, very limited. It is not an intimate knowledge which does not come from reading newspapers or reading long thesis or books, but a knowledge which comes from the contact with the people so that you have your hands on their pulses and know what is passing in their minds. Otherwise, you live in a kind of rarefied atmosphere where you think you are following a certain principle which has no bearing on the aspect whether it applies to the circumstances there or not. It is I think important to note that everyone connected with the Punjab or with the Sikhs, has,—whoever has spoken—given strong support to the policy which the Government have adopted in regard to this matter.

Shri Rajendra Singh: A whip has been issued.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But some people are in the habit of going wrong even without the whip. That is more unfortunate. However, it is not a question of whip. If voting comes, hon. Members will vote. But no whip has been issued for people to speak in a particular way and even when issued it is not easy to speak unless one has some feeling and some knowledge of the subject.

After all, this issue in the Punjab today is a big issue even from the point of view of all India and, of course, of the Punjab. It is right that we consider every aspect of it and the possible consequences that may flow from any step that we might take. I have welcomed hon. Members who have expressed their disapproval of Government's policy in this matter. I had hoped, however, that in the speeches they delivered they would point out logically, reasonably, the arguments against that step. I am sorry to say—and I regret —that though what has been said has been said with force no doubt, I have not been able to even grasp a point of reason or logic there.

They have started with false analogies, saying, "We have accepted the principle of linguistic provinces; we have applied it in spite of difficulties and trouble in Maharashtra and Gujarat and even in Nagaland an so on; and therefore why not apply it here?" That is completely a false analogy. I am not going into past history about the principle of linguistic provinces. It is true we accepted it and we in the Congress accepted it 40 years ago, in the early twenties, and we accepted it for a very good reason, which reason applies today also not in the administrative sense, but because we felt,—who was I then? for I was a young man—our elders felt that it was essential for us to function in the language of the people. That was the object, whether it is education or whether it is our public conferences and congresses or other things. That was the motive. We wanted to reach the people and get out of that organisation, whether it was the National Congress or the old Liberal League, which confined itself to speaking in English, to people who understood or sometimes even did not understand English but who appeared in frock coats and top hats and the rest. That was the big revolution that came to India through Gandhiji forty years ago or more. As a result, we attached importance to this language question and therefore, we said that linguistic areas would be able to develop more. Nobody than thought in terms of power politics. It was the approach to the people eductionally and administratively in the language of the people, so that they might know what is happening and they might associate themselves with it. There was a deliberate attempt to break from the English Raj or the British Raj, where some Englishmen and some Indians speaking the English language, writing the English language, were functioning, cut off from the rest of the people. You can understand very well, it was not particularly easy for me in those days even to speak with great fluency before large audiences, but I compelled myself to do that because of this

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

conviction. That was the beginning of the linguistic idea.

In 1921 I think, or may be 1922, because of this, the Andhra Province as a linguistic area was accepted by the Congress not today, not because of that gentleman's fast, but in 1921 it was accepted. In the Congress constitution, it was made into a separate province. So, it was an old idea. I cannot go into all these details. We may have gone wrong here and there and taken some wrong steps, but so far as the constitution of the Andhra Province was concerned, it had been decided in 1921.

But the difficulty came because of a dispute about the city of Madras, which both the Tamil area and the Andhra area claimed. All that we could say was, "You settle this difficulty; we cannot compel you. We have no power to hand over Madras to Tamil area or Andhra area. You come to an agreement." It was about that time that that gentleman started the fast. It so happened—it was a curious coincidence—that just before the fast, an agreement was practically arrived at between the Andhra leaders and the Tamil leaders and our difficulties were removed. They were working it out in detail and this fast occurred. Even before the unfortunate tragic death of that gentleman..

Some Hon. Members: Potti Sriramulu.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: .....the question was decided. It was not decided—I want to make it perfectly clear—because of the fast; in fact, that fast rather came in the way of a decision. The decision had been taken previously and when the Madras question was solved, the only thing that remained was the detailed working out. That was taking place and that fast came in the way of it, of course not ultimately, because we had decided it.

Take this question of Maharashtra and Gujarat, to which reference has been made. Some hon. Members' memories are short. That is a tragic episode. Maybe we are guilty of it; maybe some of us are and the Government is guilty of it. I want to remind this House that the Government's decision in regard to the problem of the Bombay State was this. We drafted a Bill and it was actually introduced which actually said that there should be three States—the Maharashtra State, the Gujarat State and the city of Bombay State. That was the Bill which was introduced by the Government; that was our decision.

Some Members of this House—many of them—were not quite happy with this. Almost at the last moment, I got a memorandum signed by, I think, 272 Members of this House. I think I am right in saying that the intiative for that memorandum was taken by Shri Asoka Mehta and others agreed. In fact, every group in this House signed it, excepting I think the communist party. 272 was a large number. When I got that, and that included, please remember, the Gujaratis, the Maharastrians and others in this House—at least some of them—I was put in a state of quandary because we had decided and we had put forward a Bill here. At the same time, I was not very happy with that Bill, I must confess it, and when 272 Members of Parliament of all parties except one came forward with a proposal to have one State of Gujarat, Maharasntra, Bombay etc., all together, well, in my heart I welcomed the idea. I welcomed it because I thought it represented the general consensus of opinion of the House. It was a false judgment, I confess that, because after that trouble occurred in Gujarat and Maharashtra. But I never expected that, after this consensus coming in. Another difficulty arose, because this sudden change in Parliament rather upset the people who did not understand what had happened here—people in Gujarat and people in Maharashtra—and trouble came.

My whole point was, originally the Government had decided on a Maharashtra State, a Gujarat State and a City of Bombay State. Further, the City of Bombay was kept apart on this understanding that later if it chose it could join the Maharashtra State. The idea was that after the municipal corporation elections etc., if the majority wanted they could join it. At that time we did not want to push it and we were not quite sure of it.

I merely referred to it. That is no analogy here. As everyone knows, whatever the argument there was about the City of Bombay, in the whole of Maharashtra it was a homogeneous unit and there was not a single person in Maharashtra who did not hold to that opinion, that he should have a separate State. Some may for other reasons prefer something else, but they were all in favour of that. So also Gujarat was a homegeneous unit. There was no question of a group in Maharashtra being wholly opposed to that or a group in Gujarat being wholly opposed to that.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Do not include the people of Vidarbh also in that statement.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member Dr. Aney is completely right. Vidarbh or a part of Vidarbh, anyway, had always put forward a different demand.

However, I am trying to explain this, that if you compare that with this Punjab issue you will see that there is no comparison at all. There is no comparison for a variety of reasons. First of all, I do not wish to go into linguistics, but the whole of Punjab, whether it is in regard to language, whether it is in regard to the ways of living, whether it is the food you eat and so many other things, it is a unity—whether it is Hindu or Sikh or, I may add Muslim—now there are not many Muslims there. There are not those differences due to religion or due to language which you find elsewhere in India. It is true.

We talk so much about language. There nobody previously talked about language. Punjabi was the language—of course, in Hariana and parts of it Hindi was the dominant language. Punjabi was the language and no argument ever arose. The argument arose recently on the question of script. That is the only argument there, please remember. There is no argument about the spoken language anywhere. About script, yes. What script? All this time there was neither Hindi nor Gurmukhi. It was the Persian script that was widely used. That was the official script, that was the popular script, that was the script taught in schools there. All our friends, the leading Akali leaders, if I may say so with great respect, if they had to write anything, wrote it in Urdu. That is the script they learned. They also wrote Gurmukhi, I do not deny that; but suppose they talked to me and took notes they always wrote in Urdu, I have noticed that. That is the language everybody in the Punjab has learnt all this time. But poor Urdu, if I may say so, was not treated very well in the Punjab or elsewhere—in Delhi or in UP. It is a different matter. It is a different story. Here is something which was in common use and in common parlance. Even today, I believe, the newspapers, both of the Akalis and of the Punjabi Hindus, that are most successful are in the Urdu language and Urdu script. It is an extra-ordinary thing. They both hit each other and argue against each other but in the Urdu script and in the Urdu language. This is their heritage in the Punjab. It is somewhat forcibly being pulled out of that position, that groove into different grooves and into that controversy. Anyhow, script apart, this language is not only the dominant language of the Punjab but, apart from the Hariana Pranth, it is the predominant, the most important and the most known language. No doubt about it, script apart.

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When I say it is a dominant language, I refer to it rather moderately. It is something more than a dominant language, I would say, so far as the Punjabi homes are concerned. It may vary as sometimes dialects vary. But every man understands it just as a very large number of people understand Hindi too. The difference between the two is not very great. If I stay for a fortnight in the Punjab, I begin to pick it up—I mean the nuances and the sounds of the language. As I get accustomed to them, I pick it up, partly because in the childhood I was visiting the Punjab. I may well call myself half a Punjabi.....

Shri Tyagi: No, no; I protest.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:....in the sense that my mother came from Punjab. She came not from our present Punjab but from what is Pakistan Punjab, from Lahore. I easily pick it up. I am sure anybody can pick it up easily. It is partly Hindi—it sounds slightly differently. The moment you get hold of those different sounds, you pick it up. So, really and essentially Punjabi and Hindi are the common languages there and Punjabi is a home language which is the real test. It is not that you write it in offices, it is a home language of innumerable people.

As has been repeatedly said here, in the Punjab it is very difficult for you to divide the Sikh from the Hindu. There are innumerable families which are half-Hindu and half-Sikh. The Hindus go to Gurdwaras and revere the Sikh Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib. They are interwoven like warp and woof of a garment. What troubles me, apart from these arguments and principles, is that we will tear that garment if this principle comes in and is applied in this way. We talk of Punjabi Suba and all that, but if you separate them you will tear a finely woven tapestry into two bits and spoil it. It is a very basic thing. Unfortunately, as things have developed that is the danger.

Sardar Hukam Singh said that you must consider the position as it is today. Whatever it was in the past and apart from the past, whatever one's views may be in the present it has become almost inevitable that if any such thing is done in the present circumstances it will be the tearing up process with awful consequences. That is the consequence. Shri Goray talked about the consequences. No doubt, he has consequences in view, thereby perhaps meaning some civil troubles, rioting and all that. But the kind of consequences I have been thinking over are something far more vital, namely, the tearing up of the integrated community into two. It is a very basic and a terrible thing. That is what I have in view and that has caused me concern. That is why I have resisted this idea. Hon. Members think and rightly—I accept that—that I am soft and give in to pressures. I accept that. I want to give in to pressures wherever I can. That is, I want to win over people to my side. I do not want to stick out like a rigid stick which cannot bend. I am pre- of principle, I hope, not in matters of principle, I hope, not in maters which I consider important. Otherwise, I am always prepared to bend. You cannot deal with this country without flexibility and trying to bend and trying to win over people.

But, with all my desire to bend, I found it impossible to adapt myself to this idea of tearing up this woven garment of Punjab social life. Because, it means the tearing up of the social life of Punjab. Perhaps, this question has arisen now more particularly because, unfortunately, five or six months later, elections are coming. I attach greater importance to this integration of the Punjab than to the general elections and all that. What is the good of winning a few seats this way or that way in the general elections if, in the process, you tear up

something which has been wrought through the ages? Over 100 years now, this State of Punjab or the Province of Punjab is continuing and has developed its own life, its own culture and its own language, of course, superimposed by the British Raj, by English, by Persian and all that. Nevertheless, it has developed in the village, in the town, everywhere. What is more, wherever a Punjabi goes, a Hindu or a Sikh, he carries that with him. If you meet them in London, two Punjabis will always talk in Punjabi. If you meet them anywhere else, in America, in Singapore—they have gone far and wide—they have got the Punjabiness with them. You cannot divide. There is the Sikh Punjabi; there is the Hindu Punjabi. It is a good thing. Sometimes, this Punjabiness is slightly irritating, because they stick together as Punjabis. That is a good thing so far as the Punjab is concerned. All this would lead to the breaking up of the thing built through the ages. I think it is very serious. Talking vaguely about the principle of linguistic states and all that simply shows that they have no conception of what Punjab is. It is a linguistically integrated area, as integrated as any part of India, socially integrated, by habit, by custom, by living, by meeting. In every way it is an integrated area. You want to break it up. Really this thing shocks me.

Reference was made right at the beginning to the States Reorganisation Commission's report. Shri Goray swept it aside saying that it is dead and gone. It may be dead or gone, I do not know. The whole point is that the States Reorganisation Commission considered this matter of Punjab before passions had been roused to this pitch as they are now. They had some pressure as pressures come; nothing very much. What is important is the argument that they have put forward calmly after full discussion, after meeting everybody there. After that argument, they are coming to this firm decisiou that any breaking up of the present Punjab is undesirable and harmful to everybody. That is important. Otherwise, they have not passed a decree which binds u.. They were three able thinking persons who enquired into this matter at a time when pressures were not so great from any side and they came to this conclusion. I would advise hon. Members, if they have a little time, to read that chapter. It will take 10 or 15 minutes to read. Because, it is a very reasoned chapter showing what the Punjab is, how the life of the Punjabis, of the Hindus, of the Sikhs and others is inter-laced and intertwined. You cannot separate it. That is the important thing. All that has happened—not merely the question of the Punjabi suba now—unfortunately, all that has happened in the last few years has put a great strain on that unity among the Punjab people. People talk about the necessity of Hindu-Sikh unity and all that. But, the fact is that they have been behaving otherwise. I do not wish to accuse anybody. But, the fact of the matter is that both the Akali party on the one side and certain Hindu organisations on the other are equally guilty of putting strain on this. Both of them, in the name of language or something else, have raised slogans and roused passions against each other which has been very painful. And this has ended in, and this has led to, this present position of this demand, on the one side, of the Punjabi Suba and an equally emphatic and strong rejection of that demand by the others, thus creating a situation that whatever the principle involved, linguistic or other, you cannot do it today. It is a patent fact; you cannot do it. In spite of what Shri H. N. Mukerjee might think or say or Shri Goray may think or say, you cannot do it, I mean in the sense that you cannot do it without creating trouble everywhere in the Punjab. There may be trouble otherwise too, and you may balance the two troubles. That is a different matter. But it is obvious that this case is entirely different from a homogeneous

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Maharashtra, from a homegeneous Gujarat. Here is a place where every family is hit, or many families are hit. Here is a place where every village is hit, where you have not got a homogeneous population; you have got a homogeneous Punjabi population, I admit that, but I include the whole of the Punjab in that. I say, from that point of view, the Punjab is a linguistic area as good as any in India, and better than some with certain minority languages; like minority languages is the Hindi language which is the home language of many people there in the Hariana Pranth. I admit that. But, broadly speaking, the whole of the Punjab is a linguistic area and it follows even the linguistic priciples that we have laid down as closely as it can; you cannot separate every village or every family like that. Apart from that, it is, as I have said, a socially integrated area, which is far more deep, which goes down deeper into the people.

So, these passions have been roused. Now, at this stage, apart from the other reasons at any stage, at this stage, to try to do this is to invite trouble. I do not know, if a Punjabi Suba was formed, I certainly would not like to be in that Punjabi Suba, or, for that matter, a Minister or any person in authority, because he will have to face the opposition of a very large part of the population; in terms of statistics, it may be 45 per cent; or it may be more or it may be a little less. How could he function with 45 per cent of the population not agreeing with him, mind you, not on the question of language, because 45 per cent itself would be speaking Punjabi, but because the way it has grown up,—there is no doubt about it that it has grown up not as a linguistic issue but as a communal issue; I have no doubt about it—because it has grown up as a communal issue, other communities take objection? And they oppose it, and they will go on opposing it, for, Punjabis have many virtues, but yet they are very quarrelsome people. They quarrel amongst themselves. How any person, any thinking person, whatever his original views might have been, could possibly say 'Do this or agree to do it now or six months later' surprises me, because it cannot just be done.

Shri Goray repeatedly talked about statesmanship and generosity, addressing the Government. I should like to request him to apply his statesmanship to this problem and see how this can be done. I say that it is inviting disaster, and disaster to the poor Punjabi State or the Suba that might be formed, absolute disaster to it, trouble all the time; and possibly—I do not say that it will happen, but to some extent even it may happen people may start moving out from one place to another; there may be small migrations here and there. Are we going to live through this experience again? It was conceivable, whatever the consequences, good or bad, it was conceivable to split up the Punjab; you can do anything you like; Parliament can do anything, but it can only be done, even so, peacefully and by widespread agreement among the people concerned. You cannot do it because the moment you do that, you invite tremendous trouble and, if not bring ruin, at least do great injury to the Punjab anyhow, and create conditions and injuries which will take a long time to heal, economic injuries, social injuries and other injuries deep down to the heart of various communities, which will take a mighty long time to heal. Look at the consequences.

So, I should like hon. Members to see this background. I do not wish to go into details, to repeat the various arguments raised.

19.05 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri H. N. Mukerjee said something about the State functioning in its prin-

cipal language. That is what is exactly happening there. He does not know the facts, he does not know what is happening there.

Take the Regional Formula. It may be good or bad; I am not going into that matter. It was in a sense good; in a sense, it was bad also, in that it encouraged some wrong tendencies. By itself it is a good thing. It is an extraordinary thing that when the Regional Formula was passed, at that time and after, the leaders of the Akalis, and Master Tara Singh, said quite clearly, 'No more Punjabi Suba'. He wrote, and he told us publicly, not in private, 'No more Punjabi Suba; we are satisfied'. Within two or three months of that, out came opposition and disagreement. I was amazed and astonished because I had gone all out and tried to bring about a settlement.

Shri Tyagi: Did he publicly say 'No more Punjabi Suba?'

Ch. Ranbir Singh: They amended the Constitution of the Akali Party also to that effect.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I speak from memory, but I think he publicly said so too. And as part of it, it had been decided that the Akali Party would give up its political aspect, and it actually amended its Constitution.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I say so because now it has been repeated. Shri Asoka Mehta made a statement. A promise was made. This is exactly what happened five yearse ago. Now we have come back. Within two or three months of the promise, it was not kept.

As I was saying, the Regional Formula was devised. I went all out with such flexibility and softness as I possessed to win over Master Tara Singh and his colleagues. Temporarily, I believe, I had produced some impression on him too. But it was not enough. Then followed this break very soon. The elections came and there was a break.

Apart from that, the Regional Formula, in so far as language was concerned, gave everything that you could conceive of. They made the Punjabi region and the Hindi region. A large number of subjects were allotted to the Regional Committees to deal with. The persons who formed the Regional Cammittees were members of the Punjab Legislature coming from that region. So that the Punjab Legislature became two Committees.

First of all, a rather odd thing happened. For months and months, the Regional Committees would not function at all. Why? Because they were carrying on an argument about their status—what were they? Were they statutory organisations or were they Committees of the Assembly or what were they? Their Chairmen claimed that they were independent statutory organisations with nothing to do with the Punjab Assembly, although they were all Members of the Assembly. The Speaker of the Punjab Assembly could not accept this. Ultimately, the matter was referred to us. The Speaker wrote to me. I am no lawyer. *Prima facie*, my own view was: How could they be independent organisations? They were Committees of the members of the House, presumably connected with the House. Anyhow, I sent it to our Law Minister. He sent me, as is his custom, a long, long note of about 20 pages on the subject, which seemed to be very simple. In the note there were lots of quotations from text-books and what not. It said, 'They cannot be independent. They are only Committees of the House'. I

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passed it on to the Punjab Speaker. That was one thing which the Regional Committees did not like, because they wanted a higher status and certain other privileges, all kinds of privileges, which would have gone with that higher status. There it was.

Now, about the powers given to the Regional Committees. The subjects given to them were quite substantial. I think they numbered 14—I have not got the list. A large number of subjects were given to them, specially dealing with languages and other things. And it had been decided that in the Punjabi region, the primary language would be Punjabi and the secondary language would be Hindi; in the Hindi region, the primary language would be Hindi and the secondary language Punjabi.

There was some delay in this. When I asked the Punjab Government about this delay, they said: there has not been delay, but in actually giving effect to it, because we have to get about 40,000 or 50,000 teachers to learn Punjabi and Hindi, both; we cannot produce them; the schools have to be taught in Punjabi. we just have not got enough people; we have put them to school, that is the teachers, to learn Punjabi, and some to learn Hindi. I have got the figures. About 50,000 teachers were sent to the schools to learn Punjabi, and to teach Punjabi and Hindi to quite an adequate number. There was delay, therefore, in turning over to teaching Punjabi or Hindi as the case may be, in this initial couple of years which was made much of. It is possible they might have been slightly hustled, but it is not easy by hustling to teach a person a language, to teach a teacher a language which we can teach. Anyhow, after two or three years, this started functioning properly.

In this period, the idea was that if the regional committees made any recommendations about legislation or other matters, that would normally be approved by the Assembly. If the Assembly did not approve of them, they would send it to the Governor, whose decision would be final. The Governor only got this if there was a dispute beween the Regional Committee and the Assembly. You will be interested to know that throughout this period. there were many recommendations sent by the regional committees. In only one case, so far as I remember, the Assembly did not accept it; in every other case the Assembly accepted the recommendations, both of the Hindi and the Punjabi regional committees. In one case the Assembly did not accept it. It was sent to the Governor, and the Governor rejected that recommendation. That one case, I might add, came from the Hindi regional committee, not from the Punjabi regional committee.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): There were two cases.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Perhaps there were two cases.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Both were from the Hindi region.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Anyhow as was pointed out, they both came from the Hindi region, not from the Punjabi region. That is there was no obstruction or difficulty before the Punjabi region so far as the Assembly or the Governor was concerned, except, as I said, originally about their status and privileges and payments to them and all that.

Now, if you examine this position from the language point of view, there was no further question of language left. I may add that it had been decided that in the Punjabi region, Punjabi should be used for administration purposes up to the district level, and in the Hindi region Hindi should be used up to that level. That is being done.

Educationally, and from the point of view of administration at the lower levels, and progressively

in the higher levels, all this was done. Every State employee in the Punjab Government, I believe, has to learn both Punjabi and Hindi, because he has to deal, he may have to deal, with papers in both. All this has been done.

I should merely like to know where any obstruction has come in the promotion of the Punjabi language, what difficulty in its promotion has come, because, apart from the subjects that had been agreed to, many other things have been done. A Punjabi university is being started. That was not referred to then. It is an additional thing. When people talk about functioning in Punjabi, that is exactly what is happening there. You cannot have it more. No question of Punjabi arises, of language arises there, that is to say in the Punjabi region which presumably would become the Punjabi Suba. It has full command over the language. Punjabi is the primary language, and Hindi is the secondary language; and in the Hindi area, Punjabi is secondary, and everybody has to learn it, while Hindi is the primary language; with the result that vast numbers of people outside the Punjabi area have to learn Punjabi toady. And some object to it—I think they object wrongly to it, but they do object to it—and the influence and the spread of Punjabi has been much greater than at any time. Punjabi has made more progress in the last eight or ten years than in the last hundred years.

All this has happened. So that, it is said that it is a language issue, an issue of a linguistic province, I just want to understand where Punjabi does suffer, how it suffers. It will suffer under Punjabi suba, that is to say it will suffer taking the whole of Punjab into consideration. Maybe that in the Punjabi region alone it may flourish. Possibly. Even so it would not flourish more than it is flourishing today. I cannot see what linguistic principle is involved.

You may say it is a contradiction of my own argument that actually today, linguistically. we have got a Punjabi region. And, I say the whole of Punjab is a linguistic one; and you may say it is a contradiction. It is partly a contradiction, not wholly. But the question has arisen because of this argument.

I would much rather that we had no regions at all and everyone in the Punjab were made to learn both Hindi and Punjabi and be done with it. And there it is and both the languages would flourish. In a sense this is happening though in a slightly inverted way. So no question of language can arise now.

I must submit to the House that there is some criticism of the way the regions are working, or in the way Punjabi is being encouraged. Let us consider it. I have given my word. Let us sit down and consider it and remove that obstruction. I cannot remove it. I suggested that this cannot be done by a fiat from Government. Let representatives of the region sit down, representatives of the Punjab Government and representatives of the Central Government; also if you like add some educationists to it. These things are educational questions—the question of language. And we shall remove the obstruction.

So, the point I wish to impress upon this House is that there is no question of language which comes up anywhere. If it is not a question of language then what is it—all this business? Obviously, as some hon. Members have pointed out, it is a communal question. It does not necessarily mean that a communal question must be a wicked question or a bad question although it may be coming in a bad garb and with bad associations. Nevertheless, it may have some virtue in it. But I do not know what the virtue is so far as this matter is concerned.

Now, there is one matter which I should like to mention here. I heard today, only about an hour ago from some Members of Parliament who saw

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Master Tara Singh and Sant Fateh Singh that Sant Fateh Singh said that in my statement yesterday I had said something which was not true. I was rather surprised. I asked, what is it? He is reported to have said: 'I never said that there should be 3 legislatures'. You will remember I had said that Sant Fateh Singh wanted the Punjabi Suba or in the alternative two sub-legislatures, both regional committees becoming legislatures, which meant to me 3 legislatures. So, he said: 'I never wanted three; I only wanted two'. If he wanted only two, it means Punjabi Suba again. It means nothing else. And the word sub-legislatures was used. So, sub-legislature means that there is some other legislature somewhere else. He explained, those friends told me, that what he was thinking of was two legislatures, not full-blooded, not having all the subjects. For instance, finance may not be in it; or maybe law and order may not be in it; but the remaining things would be there. Finance and law and order were not to be dealt with by any other government or legislature but should be the direct responsibility of the Governor.

It is a novel conception. The whole thing is quite novel; two legislatures and a third. It is a novel thing and not provided by our Constitution. When I pointed out that I was told, 'Change the Constitution'. Of course, the Parliament can do that or anything it likes but it is not easy to change the Constitution, and this kind of change particularly. I am sorry if I misuderstood Sant Fateh Singh and gave a wrong impression in my note. But that was the only reasonable explanation I can make of what he said. If it meant only two, it means really going back to two truncated legislatures.

I would like to point out one thing worth bearing in mind. Since Partition, that is the Big Partition, as every one knows, large numbers of people came from Pakistan to India and went from India to Pakistan; large numbers of Punjabis went and Punjabis came and a good number of these people who have come from Pakistan, Punjabis, have been settled in the Hindi-speaking area of our Punjab so that you have got a new integration—Punjabi-speaking people in the Hindi-speaking area. I do not quite know but I am told that it runs into lakhs. Some people gave me a very big figure; I will not mention it; it is not right. All these Punjabi-speaking people, Hindus mostly, are settled in the Hindi-speaking area and naturally they are picking up Hindi. That does not mean that Punjabi ceases to be their language. Unfortunately, an agitation was carried on before the last general elections among these people to declare in the census that their language was Hindi and not Punjabi although they spoke Punjabi in their homes. What was the purpose of it I do not know. But it was not a truthful statement and it did a lot of harm. It increased these tendencies for separation and the frictions and, as I pointed out, it was a bad thing. Because, the whole thing behind all this is—maybe power politics and all that—ultimately lack of faith of each other, lack of faith of Sikhs of Hindus and of Hindus of Sikhs. There was fear and lack of faith. This business certainly created an impression among the Sikhs: look at these people; their language is Punjabi but they want to decry their birthright in this way; how are we to trust them? It was a legitimate complaint; it was a bad thing to do. I think many of these people have gone back to Punjabi, many people who had put down Hindi at that time; now they were going back to Punjabi because that was their language. How many have gone, how many not. I cannot say. Perhaps the next census will show.

One thing more. I have not referred to it but other Members have. That is about hunger-strike to enforce poitical demands or any demand. Some hon. Members said that this

was a legacy for which the Congress is responsible or for which Gandhiji is responsible. Well. That is partly correct. Of course Gandhiji indulged in hunger-strikes and did so for very special reasons, for special objectives but never for a political objective of this type. But I admit that anyhow, we cannot judge these things from that point of view and the time of the struggle and all that. But I think that we should make it perfectly clear that hunger-strikes will not be recognised as legitimate in the solution of any problem and there has also been a peculiar difficulty, apart from the others that I have pointed out in this particular case, Master Tara Singh's hunger-strike and previously Sant Fateh Singh's hunger-strike, because if that impression grows that the hunger-strike has succeeded in achieving a certain object, then there will be no end to trouble in India. In every problem, in everything somebody may go on hunger strike and it is quite impossible. Just today we are told of what happened in Andhra and therefore it is said we must have it in this case. We have always referred to Andhra, Gujarat or Maharashtra. All these cases are completely different. We will always be told about this. Therefore, both on principle and on practical considerations, we cannot accept this method, and it must be made perfectly clear to all concerned. I hope that the hon. Member sitting opposite will not indulge in his usual habit of hunger-strike too.

Mr. Speaker: He goes on hunger-strike to improve his health!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: You are completely right, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have always found him better after a hunger-strike.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He must have learnt the art of getting better after a hunger-strike! Anyhow, I submit that, looking at this problem from any point of view, whether it is on the ground of principle, whether it is on the ground of practical application, and more especially from the point of view of things as they are today and the dangers of any step being taken which will have fatal consequences from the point of view of the whole of India and especially of the Punjab, the policy that the Government have followed is the right policy.

As the House knows, and as may be seen from the correspondence that I exchanged with Master Tara Singh and Sant Fateh Singh. I met them, I have spoken to them and I have written to them. I pleaded earnestly, and deferentially. There was no question of my ordering anybody. But I pleaded with them and I shall go on pleading, if necessary, but pleading does not mean giving up something which I consider vital. Therefore, I hope it will be clearly understood by everybody outside this House that the policy which the Government is pursuing is not only a firm policy but a right policy, and any marked deviation from it would be very injurious to the country.

19·28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 30, 1961/Bhadra 8, 1883 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, August 29, 1961/Bhadra 7, 1883 (Saka)*]

COLUMNS

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2700	Measures to Control Floods in Tripura	5461
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2702	Poduction of rice	5462-63
2703	Construction of rail link from Talcher to Barsua	5463
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2707	National Highway Nos. 47 and 47-A	5464–65
2708	Post Offices in rural areas of Orissa	5465
2709	Distribution of dak in Chini and Spiti valley	5465–66
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2712	Occupational Health Research	5467–68
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2714	Post Offices in rented buildings	5468–69
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2717	Production on Railways	5471—73
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2720	Rail link with coalfield	5474-75
2721	Medical College, (Cuttack, Orissa)	5475
2722	Rural Electrification in Orissa	5476
2723	Family Planning	5477
2724	Seminar on plant protection	5477-78
2725	Rashtra Kalash	5478
2726	Mechanised farm in Madhya Pradesh	5479
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2728	Paddy seed	5479-80
2729	Dismissal of Railway employees	5480
2730	Telephone Exchanges	5480-81
2731	Import of foodgrains	5481-82
2732	Ticket collectors	5482
2733	Drinking Water supply for Municipal Corporations in India	5482
2734	Rice crisis at Ralma of Amarpur	5483
2735	Motor transport in Assam	5483-84
2736	Floods in South India	5484
2737	Reserve forest in Tripura	5484-85
2738	Milk Supply Scheme, Agartala	5485
2739	Settlement of Swedish team in U.P.	5485-86
2740	Salt wells in Manipur	5486
2741	Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme	5486-87
2742	Prices of sugar	5487
2743	Loss of foodgrains	5488
2744	Rura station on N. Railway	5488-89
2745	Facilities to Class III Railway employees	5489
2746	Diesel engines	5490
2747	P. & T. building, Patamundai, Orissa	5490-91
2748	Headquarters of W. Railway	5491
2749	Staff cars and quarters of I.A.C.	5491-92
2750	Passenger fares and freight charges of I.A.C.	5492-93
2751	Basic and Cultural Literature in Indian languages	5493

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . 5493—96

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri B.K. Gaikwad and H.R. Sonule regarding the issue of notices of vacation and demolition of huts belonging to Scheduled Caste families residing in Prasad Nagar, New Delhi.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 5497

A copy of the Air Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1903 dated the 12th August, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 5497—99

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K.D. Malaviya) made a statement regarding negotiations with E.N.I. concerning petroleum projects.

REPRIMAND TO SHRI R. K. KARANJIA . . . 5501-02

Mr. Speaker reprimanded Shri R.K. Karanjia, Editor, Blitz, Bombay, attending at the Bar of the House, who had been adjudged by the House guilty of committing a gross breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE EXTENDED 5503

The time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Religious Trusts Bill was extended upto the last day the next session.

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BILL INTRODUCED . 5503

The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1961.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1961-62. 5503—74

Discussion on he Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1961-62 continued. Fifteen cut motions were moved. The discussion was not concluded.

DISCUSSION ON MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 5574—5698

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur raised a discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister in Lok Sabha on the 28th August, 1961, regarding Punjabi Suba and fasts undertaken by Master Tara Singh, Swami Rameshwaranand and Yogiraj Suryadev. The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) replied to the debate.

DISCUSSION ON MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd*.

AGENDA FOR AUGUST 31, 1961/BHADRA 9, 1883 (Saka).

Further discussion and passing of Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1961-62. Consideration and passing of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

GMGIPND—LS II—1048 (Ai) LSD— 12-9-61—885.